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Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B 1065

VOL. XXVII NO. 179 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 31, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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Mahatma Appeals To Bombay's Good Sense

Make Brave Reform Successful

Messages To Prohibition Board

Kher Appeals To Parsis To Convince World That India Is Still Land Of Virtue

"I HOPE that good sense for which Bombay is famous will ultimately prevail and all will combine to make the brave reform undertaken by the Bombay Ministry a success it deserves to be. I am quite sure that the removal of the curse of intoxicating drinks and drugs will confer lasting benefits on the country", says Mahatma Gandhi's message sent from Abbottabad to the Bom bay Government's Prohibition Board.

Bombay Premier's Message

Message from the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, Bombay:

"On the eve of the inauguration of Prohibition—one of the greatest measures of social reform which we have so far attempted—what other message can I give to the people of this great City than to appeal to them in all humility to help us, to co-operate with us wholeheartedly and encourage us in making the abolition of drink a complete success in this City and in extending its field to the rest of the Province. Since ages past, men are agreed that drink is an evil, that alcohol is as poisonous in its effects on the human system as any other harmful drug, that it ought to be eradicated, but the whole problem of removing the drink evil has in the past been clouded by its financial aspect. We have found from experience that the policy of enhancement of prices of minimising temptation and discouraging excess, of local option, of gradual reformism—all have been tried as remedies for removing the drink habit and have failed. As far back as 1889—that is exactly 50 years ago—a resolution was moved and carried in the House of Commons to the following effect: 'In the opinion of this House the fiscal system of the Government of India, leads to the establishment of spirit distilleries, liquor and opium shops in large number of places where till recently they never existed, in defiance of native opinion and the protests of inhabitants, and that such increased facilities for drinking produce a steadily increasing consumption and spread miserv and ruin among the industrial classes of India, calling for immediate action on the part of the Government of India, with a view to their abatement.'

INDIA'S RESOLVE

"It was then asserted by many speakers that total prohibition would succeed in India because of the strength of public opinion. Fifty years have gone; the situation has now become much worse, but not hopeless. Every day, every year means more strength to the enemy. Drink is a disgrace to Society, but it is gradually becoming respectable. The bulk of the Indian masses condemn it unreservedly—the classes who have come under the influence of Western education are, in imitation of their European Rulers, defending it, though with hesitation. In fashionable society—in the house of some of the rich people—alcoholic drink is taking the place of other refreshments, as a means of hospitability. Gradually, insidiously the fashion would have spread to the humbler, the poorer homes. By our prohibition scheme it has now received its death blow—India will not follow the footsteps of the West in this fashionable vice. We will not wait longer to let the cancer spread and then wage a futile fight. The uneducated will educate the educated, the masses will lead the classes in this reform. Drink is a disgrace. India has resolved to remove it.

APPEAL TO PARSIS

"I appeal to my countrymen to lead in getting rid of it in Bombay—'urbs prima in Indis'. One word more and I have done. In the heat of controversy many harsh things have been said in the past month or two on both side for and against.

May I appeal to all—particularly to my Parsi countrymen—to forget, to fogive and to take along an unselfish view and join wholeheartedly with the rest of Bombay in convincing the world, that Hindustan once the land of gold (Suvarnabhumi) is even now (Sadgunabhumi) the lead of virtue.— B. G. KHER.

Message from Maulana Mufti Kifayatulla, President, Jamait-Ul-Ulema-E-Hind, Delhi:

"I congratulate the Government of Bombay on their introducing Prohibition in Bombay and the Suburbs and sincerely pray for the success of their efforts."

GREETINGS FROM OTHER PREMIERS

Message from the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Prime Minister, Madras:

"Need I say that my most anxious prayers go forth for the unqualified success of your great adventure which will be a greater act of service in the cause of the industrial workers of Bombay than anything else that can be thought of on their behalf?"—C. RAJAGOPALACHARI.

Madras, July 22nd.

Message from the Hon. Sri Biswanath Das, B.A., Chief Minister, Orissa:

"I offer a hearty vote of thanks to the Bombay Ministry for having undertaken the greatest work of introducing Prohibition in the city and suburbs of Bombay from the 1st of August 1939 overcoming all opposition even from unexpected quarters. You are sacrificing a revenue of Rs. one and half crores to improve the taxable capacity of the people as also to improve the moral and material prosperity of the biggest business centre of India. In doing this, you are implementing election pledge on which people have returned Congressmen to the legislature. The responsibility of cooperating with the Ministry, in fighting against this evil and carrying it to success, therefore, hangs heavy on the people of the presidency. The people of Orissa watch with interest the success of your efforts and offer you our prayerful blessings to crown them with success."—BISWANATH DAS.

Message from the Hon. Mr. G. N. Bardoloi, Prime Minister, Assam:

"Nothing pleases me more than to offer you my best and most sincere good wishes for the unqualified success of the Prohibition Campaign that your Government propose to start from the 1st of August.

"From our experience of the Prohibition work in the Province of Assam during the last few months, I am able to say that Government's sincere efforts, backed by active public co-operation and moral support, cannot but lead to success. I am certain that, in spite of opposition from interested quarters, your Government is enjoying that support and co-operation to the fullest extent.

"As a believer in this programme, I look forward to a not very distant date when the country would be free from the clutches of the demon of drink and drug."

—G. N. BARDOLOI.

SHILLONG, July 25.

Message from the Hon. Mr. R. Shukla, Prime Minister, Central Provinces and Berar Government:

"It gives me great pleasure to find that total Prohibition of all intoxicating drinks and drugs is to be introduced in the city and suburbs of Bombay on the 1st of August. I send you my best wishes for the success of the scheme. Even those who oppose the scheme will come to realise in time its value and it will certainly be a happy day when the drink evil which is sapping the vitality and resources of the nation will be totally uprooted from the country. I am voicing not only my own feelings but also of the entire Central Provinces when I wish success for Prohibition scheme for Bombay city and its suburbs."

—R. S. SHUKLA.

NAGPUR, July 20.

Poetess' Prayer

Message from Srimati Sarojini Naidu:

"May the seed you are sowing with so much faith, hope and courage yield you rich harvests in the increasing welfare, prosperity and happiness of the many million people whom you strive to serve and benefit with such zealous devotion and care."

—SAROJINI NAIDU.

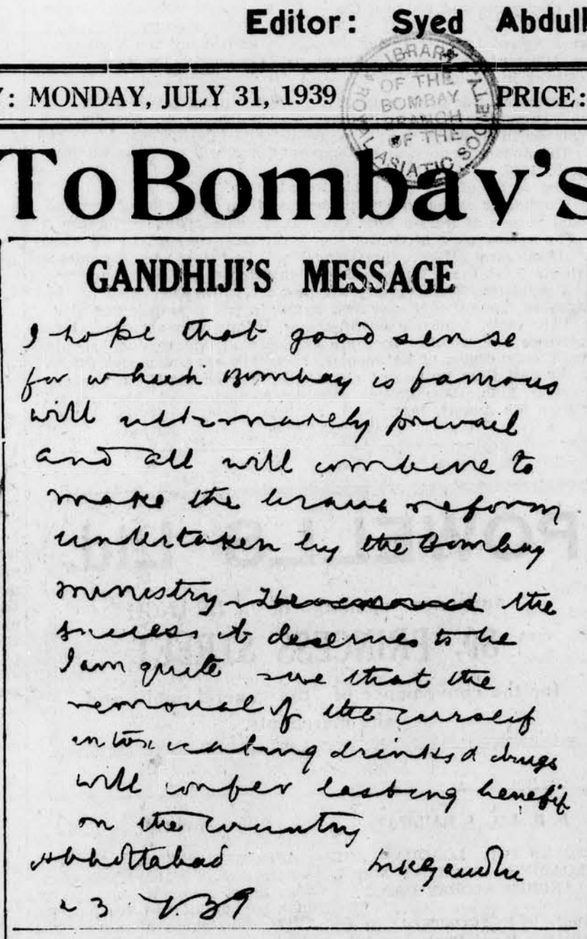
Noblest Step

Message from Sjt. R. K. Sidhwa, Mayor of Karachi:

"The Government of Bombay deserve the great credit in taking a very able and courageous step in discarding income of a crore of rupees this year recovered mostly from the ill-trodden people who are addicted to intoxicating drinks and drugs. Although there is a great deal of opposition on account of the taxation proposed to be imposed to recoup this loss from the landlords and upper class of people, I am confident in times to come they will all realise that the step taken by the Government was the noblest. Every reform when introduced meets with all kinds of opposition in the initial stage and particularly from that class of people which are affected. One cannot appreciate the good effect it would bring immediately but a little generous at-

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 3.)

GANDHIJI'S MESSAGE



I hope that good sense for which Bombay is famous will ultimately prevail and all will combine to make the brave reform undertaken by the Bombay ministry a success it deserves to be. I am quite sure that the removal of the curse of intoxicating drinks & drugs will confer lasting benefit on the country

Abbottabad
23 7 39

Marwaris Welcome Property Tax

WHOLE-HEARTED SUPPORT TO BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

Prohibition Benefits Compensate For So-Called Hardships Of New Tax

"IT is through your consent and will that prohibition becomes effective and not on account of force." So said Hon. K. M. Munshi replying to congratulatory speeches by members of the Marwari Sammelan on Sunday evening.

THE MEETING WAS HELD AT THE BOMBAY GRAIN AND SEEDS ASSOCIATION HALL, KALBADEVI, AND WAS PRESIDED OVER BY MR. JAMNADAS ADUKIA, PRESIDENT OF THE SAMMELAN.

SUPPORT TO PROHIBITION

A resolution heartily approving the introduction of Prohibition by the Bombay Government and congratulating it on its determination to carry it out in spite of opposition was unanimously adopted at the meeting.

THE MEETING ALSO EXPRESSED THE VIEW THAT THE SO-CALLED HARDSHIPS CAUSED BY THE IMPOSITION OF THE PROPERTY-TAX WERE NOTHING IN COMPARISON TO THE BENEFITS THAT ACCRUED TO NUMEROUS POOR FAMILIES.

Mr. Jamnadas said that the meeting was convened to enlist the support and co-operation of Marwaris in the work of Prohibition undertaken by the Congress Ministry in Bombay. The policy of Prohibition was the first plank in the Congress programme as propounded by Mahatma Gandhi. They should give moral support to the Prohibition movement.

Mr. Begraj Gupta who moved the resolution said that it was a popular Government which had undertaken the great task. The Property-Tax was levied for the benefit of the people. (A solitary voice: Why not Entertainment Tax?)

Mr. P. C. Kedia, Secretary of the Marwari Sammelan, supported the resolution.

WILL OF THE PEOPLE

Mr. Munshi rising amidst applause said that Bombay had welcomed whole-heartedly the move of the Government. The Government was only doing its duty in introducing Prohibition. Some might do anti-propaganda and might make a mountain of a mole-hill. If what all they said was true, a popular Government could not carry on even for a day. The Government was determined to remove the blot of drink with the consent of millions of men and women.

As businessmen, they should realise the equity and justice of the Property-Tax. The tax would only take away a small portion out of the huge rent derived by 25,000 property-holders The money saved by the people on drink through the enforcement of Prohibition would come back to them through larger sales of commodities especially foodstuffs and cloth. People who were always hard-up and irregular in paying rents would pay them regularly hereafter. Crime would be less. In Ahmedabad these benefits were being enjoyed. Besides, the health of the people would improve. As trustees of the people, they would enforce Prohibition in the face of all difficulties. Whether the present Government would continue or not in future, no future Government would be able to go back on the policy of Prohibition, as it was the will of the people.

With Prohibition songs and "Vande Mataram" the function ended.

B. P. C. C. Prepares For Direct Action

Hunger-Strikers Want Definite Assurance Of Release Before Break Of Fast

Rajen Babu To Interview Prisoners Again To-day

CALCUTTA: July 30.

GREAT CONCERN AT THE CONDITION OF THE POLITICAL PRISONERS ON HUNGER-STRIKE IN ALIPORE AND DUM DUM JAILS WAS EXPRESSED IN A RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE B. P. C. C., AT ITS MEETING THIS AFTERNOON, THE COUNCIL ENDORSED THE PUBLIC DEMAND FOR THE RELEASE OF THE POLITICAL PRISONERS "STILL ROTTING IN JAIL ALL OVER THE COUNTRY."

It requested the Government of Bengal to order the immediate and unconditional release of the political prisoners within their jurisdiction, "so that their lives may not be endangered by a prolongation of the hunger-strike."

CO-OPERATION ASSURED

The Council also endorsed the offer of co-operation made to the Bengal Government by its President, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, in his recent statement and speech, and assured the Bengal Ministry that if in their efforts to release the prisoners they had to resign or lose the support of the European Group in the Bengal Legislature, they could count on the co-operation of the Congress Party, as indicated by Mr. Bose.

DIRECT ACTION THREAT

The Council declared that "in the event of the Government of Bengal not responding to the above demand, this Council resolves to launch a campaign of direct action, or Satyagraha with a view to enforcing the public demand."

"In order to prepare for Direct Action or Satyagraha," the Council appealed to the public of Bengal for 10,000 volunteers and a sum of Rs. 10,000, and requested the Congress organisations in Bengal to begin enlisting volunteers and collecting funds for the above purpose.

COUNCIL OF ACTION

The Council authorised Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose to determine the form and method of Satyagraha, and also to appoint a Council of Action for conducting the campaign, should the need and occasion arise.—A.P.

In his two-hour talk with the Home Minister of Bengal, tonight in which Dr. B. C. Roy and Mr. Mahadev Desai also participated, Dr. Rajendra Prasad acquainted Sir Nazimuddin with his impression of the situation gathered from his successive interviews with the hunger-strikers in the jails.

It is understood that in their conversations in the jails the hunger-strikers told the leaders that before asking them to give up their fast, the leaders should be in a position to assure them that the release of political prisoners would be effected within a particular date, and that, too, in the immediate future.

It is believed that the discussion between the Home Minister and the Congress President and others this evening, at the residence of Sir Nazimuddin was based on the demand of the hunger-strikers, as stated above.

Both Sir Nazimuddin and Dr. Rajendra Prasad, however, declined to disclose the nature of the talks at this stage.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad may interview the prisoners on hunger-strike in jails to-morrow again, before leaving for Jamshedpur.—A.P.

INTERVIEW WITH HUNGER STRIKERS

The interview between the hunger-strikers and Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Dr. B. C. Roy, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and Mr. Mahadev Desai continued till 5-45 p.m., and when the leaders came out of the jail premises after talking to the prisoners for about three and a half hours, they had nothing to communicate to the press.

It is understood that there has so far been no change in the attitude of the hunger-strikers, and yet another attempt may be made by the Congress President, to-morrow morning, to persuade the strikers to give up the fast.

INTERVIEW WITH HOME MINISTER

In the meantime Dr. Rajendra Prasad is interviewing this evening Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister, who returned from Dacca today. Dr. B. C. Roy and Mr. Mahadev Desai may also participate in the Prasad-Nazimuddin talks, relating to the question of the release of political prisoners.

SUBHAS-NAZIMUDDIN TALK

The Home Minister will hear from Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose the latter's impression of the hunger-strike situation to-morrow morning.—A. P.

INTERVIEW WITH PRISONERS IN JAILS

CALCUTTA, July 30.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, along with Mr. Mahadev Desai, Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy and Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose interviewed the prisoners in the Alipore Jail this noon and in the Dum Dum Central Jail in the afternoon.

Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Mahadev Desai accompanied by Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy and Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose again went to the Dum Dum jail to-day at 2 p.m. and were with the prisoners for three hours. It is likely they will meet the prisoners again tomorrow. In the meanwhile Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Mahadev Desai are going to call on the Home Minister this evening when they will acquaint him with the progress of their talk with the prisoners and the terms on which they agree to call off the strike.

When Babu Rajendra Prasad and other leaders came out of jail at 5 p.m. he was invited by the jail officials to tea which he refused with a smile saying that he was feeling breathing difficulty due to an attack of asthma.—United Press.

RESIGNATIONS FROM B. P C. C. EXECUTIVE

CALCUTTA, July 30

Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, a member of the Congress Working Committee and of the Executive Council of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, has resigned from the latter body.

In a letter to the Secretary of the B. P. C. C. Dr. Ghosh says: "I am sorry to inform you that I cannot serve as a member of the Executive Council of the B. P. C. C. elected on July 26."

Dr. B. C. Roy, Mr. Kiran Shankar Ray and ten other Members of the Executive Council of the B. P. C. C. belonging to the same group, are, it is understood, also resigning the membership of the Bengal Congress Executive.—A. P.

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Wanted a Lady Principal for the Gokal Das Hindu Girls' Inter College, Moradabad. The candidates must be strong in English and possess administrative and teaching experience. Foreign qualifications will be considered. Starting salary Rs. 200. Candidates must apply stating their age, qualifications and experience, etc., to:—Pandit Surendra Nath, Advocate, Honorary Secretary & Manager, Gokal Das Hindu Girls' Inter College, Moradabad. (12073)

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Public Notices

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NOTICE.

THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Company are hereby requested to take delivery of their Preference Share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, in exchange for the Letters of Allotment given to them.

Shareholders are also requested to present their Ordinary Share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company for the purpose of making the necessary endorsement regarding the increase of Capital.

Tata Sons Ltd., Managing Agents.
S. D. SAKLATVALA,
Director.

Bombay, 27th July, 1939.
713.

NOTICE.

IT IS PROPOSED by the undersigned, to destroy old records and papers of suit matters completed, PRIOR TO 1ST AUGUST 1931. Those clients who desire to take away their papers, are requested to do so, by or before 31st day of AUGUST, 1939, after which date, the same will be destroyed, or, otherwise disposed of.

Dated this 28th day of July, 1939.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Solicitors.

14K, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
718.

SETH GORDHANDAS SUNDERDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.
PAREL, BOMBAY 12.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Registered Medical Practitioners for the post of an Honorary Lecturer in Psychiatry at the above Institution. The terms and conditions attached to the post will be furnished by the Dean's Office on application.

Applications on prescribed forms to be obtained from the Dean's Office should reach the undersigned on or before 10th August, 1939

Canvassing for the post directly or indirectly will render the candidates liable to disqualification for appointment.

(Sd.) JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.),
DEAN.
697.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT. 1888.

As modified up to date.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as modified up to date, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held on the 4th day of September, 1939, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the public street known as Banganga Road, between Walkeshwar Road and Banganga Cross Lane.

A plan of this street showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the office of the City Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal may do so by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 28th day of July, 1939.

M. D. BHAT,
Municipal Commissioner,
For the City of Bombay.
721.

Public Notices

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts in Government Arts Colleges likely to be filled immediately:—

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One Assistant Lecturer in Chemistry (Inorganic and Physical Chemist). One Assistant Lecturer in Physics. One Assistant Lecturer in Biology (Strong in Zoology).	Rs. 130-10-200 with House rent allowance, if posted in Bombay and if admissible under the rules.
One Demonstrator in Chemistry.	On Rs. 100 per Mensem.
One Demonstrator in Biology (Strong in Zoology).	On Rs. 100 per Mensem.

The appointments will be temporary, and will continue till 10th March, 1940.

The scales of pay are liable to reduction.

Candidates should ordinarily be less than 25 years of age and should possess at least a First Class B.Sc. degree and preferably a first or second class M.Sc. for the Asstt. Lecturerships. In the case of Demonstratorships, preference will be given to candidates having a First Class Honours degree in Science.

Candidates should specify the post for which they wish to be considered. They should give their names in full, age, date and place of birth, caste, academic qualifications, information about previous experience and whether they are employed at present and should submit only copies of testimonials regarding character and fitness for the post from Professors etc. Applications should be sent to the Principal, Elphinstone College, Bombay, so as to reach him not later than 6th August, 1939. 711

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B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

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Apply to the CONTROLLER OF STORES, Jacob Circle, Bombay No. 11 for particulars of tender for Loading and Unloading work at Mahalakshmi Stores Depot.

(722)

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Water Works Overseer, Surat Borough Municipality, on a pay of Rs. 70-3-100 plus Rs. 3 P.M. Conveyance Allowance. The applicant must have at least passed the Diploma Course of a College of Civil Engineering and must have at least 3 years' practical experience in Surveying, Levelling, Plumbering and Pipe Distributing System. Knowledge of Gujarati is essential.

Applications stating age, caste, experience and other qualifications should reach the Undersigned on or before 20th August, 1939.

B. B. MALIA,
Chief Officer,
Surat Borough Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Surat, 28th July, 1939
723.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 867 of 1939.

MESSRS. VISHWAMBHARLAL KANHIALAL, a firm ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

A. H. DIAB & Another Defendants.

To,

1. A. H. DIAB and
2. MADHAVJI MULJI VEDANT.

The Defendants abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed seek to recover from you Rs. 3,445 with interest thereon costs and interest on Judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment

PLEASE ALSO TAKE NOTICE that by a Judge's Order, dated the 30th day of June, 1939, made in this behalf the Plaintiffs have attached the movable property belonging to you under O.38 R. 5 of the Code of Civil Procedure but in the possession of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Bombay to the extent of the sum of Rs. 3,445 belonging to you jointly and/or A. H. Diab and/or Madhavji Mulji Vedant and/or your firm Messrs. A. H. Diab forming the balance of the sale proceeds of the goods consigned and sold by you through the said Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Bombay.

AND ALSO TAKE NOTICE that by the said Judge's Order, the said Bank is prohibited under O.21 R. 46 of the Code of Civil Procedure from giving over the said property or any part thereof until further order to you.

AND ALSO TAKE NOTICE that the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers has fixed the 18th day of August, 1939, to show cause why you should not furnish security to the extent of Rs. 3,445 on or before the aforesaid date.

AND TAKE NOTICE that this Hon'ble Court has fixed WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of August, 1939, for hearing of this suit when you are required to appear and that in default of your appearance on the aforesaid date, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 29th day of July, 1939.

VAKIL DADABHOY & BHARUCHA.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
724.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE VI, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Succession Certificate in respect of certain shares belonging to HARIDAS TRICUMDAS alias HARIDAS TRICUMDAS RAJDA of Jam Khambalia Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at the time of his death at Jam Khambalia in Jamnagar State. .... Deceased.

PREMJI HARIDAS, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, ONE of the sons of the deceased, residing at Jaya Bhuvan, Dadabhoy Road, Ville Parle in the Bombay Suburban District. .... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Succession Certificate.

Witness ROBERT STONEHOUSE BROOMFIELD, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 3rd day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine and in the third year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 3rd day of July, 1939.
Messrs. MAZAGONWALLA & CO.,
Petitioners's Attorneys.
(720)

Public Notices

MARINA SANATORIUM.

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(719)

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Reader in Economics in the Department of Economics, University of Bombay. The salary of the post is Rs. 400—30—550; the selected candidate may be started on a salary higher than the minimum. The appointment will be on probation for a period of two years, after which, the incumbent will be made permanent if his work is satisfactory. He will be required to contribute to the University Provident Fund.

The Reader will be required to give instruction to post-graduate students, and guide and conduct research in Economics under the direction of the Head of the Department. The selected candidate will be required to join duty on 15th November, 1939.

Candidates should give full details about their qualifications, research training, publications, teaching experience, and state whether they have specialised in Economic Theory.

Candidates should send six copies of the application and of testmonials to the Registrar, University of Bombay, so as to reach him not later than the 31st August, 1939.

Canvassing direct or indirect will be a disqualification.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 25th July, 1939.
(704)

Auction Sales

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Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday, the 2nd August, 1939, at 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms at No. 72, Medow Street, Fort, by order of the Owner:—

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A PRODUCT OF THE EVIL SPIRIT

Alcohol—A Slow, Benumbing Poison

(BY MRS. SHIRIN FOZDAR).

Nearly six thousand years ago Jamshed, the great King of Iran, accidentally brought into use the practice of wine imbibing. Had he envisaged the calamitous consequences of this deplorable habit, he would not have encouraged it. That this was not a desirable achievement is evident from the strong terms used against it by the leaders of great religions.

Zoroaster, the great prophet of Iran in the only authentic book known as the Gathas prays to God for the arrival of the wise men who would come and uproot the evils of drink which are the cause of man's misery. Later the adherents of this great prophet so transformed this religion out of recognition that this veritable poison was exalted to the status of nectar.

In the Testament the first record of the effect of alcohol upon man is no favourable. "And Noah began to be a husbandman, and he planted a vineyard; and he drank of the wine, and was drunken." He was found asleep naked by his own sons who were filled with holy fear and covered their father's nakedness.

Origin Of The Word

Noah, however, probably did not know that sour grape juice would make him drunk, for not much was known in those days about alcohol and fermentation. The credit goes to a wise Arab who having discovered the evil nature of this drink named it 'Al Ghoole,' the Arabian word for "evil spirit," and the word alcohol is derived from this.

"I observe the precept to abstain from using intoxicating liquors and drugs that tend to procrastination," is one of the publicly repeated words in the Buddhist temples. The aversion of Lord Buddha to this drink evil is, therefore, quite evident.

The prophet of Islam deprecates this habit in no uncertain terms, and no Muslim can lay claim to being a believer in Islam if he touches liquor.

Baha'u'llah, the founder of the Baha'i Faith, was not only hard on those who were victims of this vice, but predicted an early era when the whole world would be exempt from this habit.

Its Effects On Human System

For those who insist on the benefits of alcohol on medical grounds a deeper study on the effects of liquor on human system would convince them that alcohol is no better protection against any malady. The nerve that controls the heart is depressed by alcohol, so that the heart beats more rapidly. Alcohol stupefies the brain cells, deceiving man into the belief that it helps him to think, but when sobriety downs on him he is ashamed of his conduct. It makes him feel strong, when he is weak; rich, when he is a beggar; happy, when he is miserable; well, when he is sick; warm, when he is cold; active, when he is hardly moving; good, when he is bad "Truly Wine is a mocker," and man is befooled. Some people claim that alcohol is a food. But, if the little cell workers could tell what they know about it, they would unanimously plead for a better mode of death, than this slow benumbing poison. If a little pure alcohol be placed on the skin and covered by a watch crystal, it will blister the skin. An ounce of pure alcohol in the empty stomach of a dog will cause instant death. Alcohol circulates in the blood as alcohol. It robs the stream of life of water. It robs the red corpuscles of oxygen, causes more blood to collect there than is good and, if used habitually, brings a great deal of trouble and sickness to all the little liver cells.

Nothing But Slow, Benumbing Poison

The nerves that control the blood vessels are paralysed by alcohol, and that is why a man's face is flushed and his skin hot after drinking. His skin is kept warm at the expense of the delicate and important parts of the body inside. It is not the wall of a house that needs to be kept warm, but the rooms and the people within. In 1786 Prince Patumkin, prime minister of Russia under the Empress Katarina, gave a state dinner to the peasants. After a hearty dinner which included a free and liberal distribution of brandy, a very cold night set in, and by the next morning 16,000 of the drinkers had been frozen to death. The brandy had weakened them instead of protecting the victims. Lumberman who work in the woods all winter know that if they drink spirituous liquors they will suffer more from cold. Aretic explorers who abstain from all alcoholic drinks endure the intense cold better than those who do not.

When the habit of drinking has cut deep pathway through the brain, it holds its victim in bonds stronger than iron.

Zoroaster's Prayers Realised

To-day that band is to be broken. No more must the people of Bombay remain victims of this vice. The task is tremendous, but the prayers of Zoroaster for the advent of the wise men to annihilate the drink evil has been heard at last. The combined power of the divine commandments of all the past prophets are bound to succeed in suppressing the combined evil forces inherent in man. Man's divine qualities should help in weaning him from the weak path and establish him once more on the high pedestal which God originally destined for him.

The failure of prohibition in America should in no way discourage Indians. We have for centuries boasted of our high culture and civilisation, let them not be empty boasts but something substantial, something which runs in our blood even now and will save us from the tragic imitation of the West.

The 1st of August 1939 shall go down in the annals of India's history as a red letter day. All honour to them who unflinchingly withstood all opposition and undauntedly marched to the cherished goal—the suppression of the evils of drink.

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Our Simla Letter

Expectations Of British Public About Princes

POLITICAL ASPIRATIONS OF THEIR PEOPLE MUST BE SATISFIED

Indo-Japanese Trade Talks At Simla

(From Our Special Correspondent)
SIMLA, July 26.

A month's respite has been secured by the Princes. Following the visit of the Jam Sahib to Simla in connection with their occasion to Federation I have already disclosed in your columns that the move for extension of time came from the Punjab Princes There was no inclination at first to grant any further time to the Princes, the chief reason being the uncompromising tone of the Bombay resolution, but when the Jam Saheb came personally and explained what was really in the mind of the Princes when they passed the resolution, the position became different. I am told that the Crown Representative's attitude is one of stern opposition to any attempt to reopen questions of principle or delay matters unnecessarily.

I do not think that there is much sympathy here for the attitude of these Princes who are trying to rake up the old question of sovereignty. What they are now trying to wrest, as a price for entering Federation, is statutory protection from the Paramount power against any possible danger in the future to their present autocratic position and privilieges. The answer to this extraordinary claim is quite plain. The Paramount Power has not so far been dictating to the Princes as to what they should do, but recent comments in the British Press have hade it clear that British opinion wants the Princes to satisfy the political aspirations of the States' people and befriend British India by their political conduct so that the present disparity between the States and British India may disappear.

There is already a fear that the Princes have been unduly generous and may seriously prejudice the finances of the future Federal Government. And as secret negotiations are again going on between the Princes and the Crown officials, it is not unlikely that some more concessions may be allowed. The negotiations have been going on as if there are only two parties concered the Princes and the Crown Representative. What is of vital importance to British India is to know the exact financial position of the Centre as a result of the terms given to the Princes. The financial position of the Governments will be far greater after the advent of Federation. If therefore its resources are unduly narrowed as a result of the concessions, limitations and reservations granted to the Princes, the Federal Ministry may find itself in as unenviable a position as the Provinces to-day which find themselves saddled with an increasing load of expenditure but having little or no scope for raising additional revenues. It is not yet known when the promised White Paper will be issued and what it will contain.

Few appointments have aroused such public interest as the selection of Mr. Hutchings as the Government of India's Agent in Burma. It cannot be t mere accident that the Government of India is now choosing I.C.S. officials for Agentships abroad. It has been a well recornised principle that men trained in public life and enjoying general public confidence are best fitted for the delicate tasks entrusted to the Agents It is beneficial to the Government itself if it utilises the services of suitable non-officials for such work. The manner in which the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri and his successors acquited themselves in South Africa has supported teh public claim that non-officials should be increasingly associated with the Government's work.

TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

The Government of India is once again on its trial. The unanimous recommendations made by the non-official advisers as regards the Indo Japanese trade negotiations are now in the hands of the Commerce Member. There is no doubt that his sympathies are with the point of view urged by the non-officials, but how far is the Government of India in a position to implement these recommendations'. The Japanese are cleaver diplomatic diplomats and seem to be determined to drive a hard bargain. If they have their way the new Agreement will be for worse than the present one. The threat has already been held out by them that Japan can do without Indian cotton though the fact is that Indian cotton is much cheaper than any other cotton available to Japan.

But is India in a position to say that it is prepared to go in say that it is prepared to go on without Japan's purchases and can make other arrangements? That was the position taken up by India in 1933. It may have to do it again. If it is to have a fair deal. A comprehensive agreement which will protect Indian shipping and minor industries, and include also yarn within its scope is envisaged by the non-official advisers. To what extent these aims can be realised depends on the grit and powers of diplomacy shown by the new Commerce Member. As regards the Indo Burma trade agreement the visit of Mr. Tin Tut and Mr. Wise has helped to clarify the position. It appears to be the intention of the Government of India to send an Indian delegation with some non-officials in it to Rangoon and proceed with the talks as early as possible. No serious difficulty is anticipated as both sides are keen on securing a friendly settlement.

CEYLON IMBROGLIO

Nothing tangible has emerged as a result of Pundit Nehru's mission to Ceylon. It looks as if however the patience of the Government of India has been exhausted and it is not likely to wait inrefinitely. It appears that ever the Colonial Office in London has been apprised of the Government of India's intentions and the stage is set for economic retaliation if Ceylon persists in its present course.

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JAIPUR BAR REQUISITION

Association To Consider State's Action Against City Father

JAIPUR, July 30

Several members of the local Bar Association have addressed a requisition to the Secretary of the Association to convene an emergency meeting of the Association for considering the action of the Government against Pandit Madanmohan Sharma who has been unseated from the Jaipur Municipal Committee on the ground that he had been convicted in connection with the recent Satyagraha.—United Press.

ARMY INDIANISATION COMMITTEE IN POONA

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, July 30.

Lieut. General Wilson chairman and Member of the Army Indianisation Committee arrived here, in Poona to-day. The Chairman is staying at Government House, while most of the members including The Hon. Moulvi Sir Muhammad Yakub Kt. M.C.S.; Sir Jogendra Singh; Captain Sir Sher Mohammad Khan, M.L.A.; Hon. Nawabzada Khurshid Ali Khan; and Captain Dalpat Singh are staying here as the guests of Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffar, Ex. M.L.A. (Central).

The Committee visited the Servants of India Society where they were entertained to a tea party this evening. The Committee will visit Shree Sivaji Military Preparatory School and other Military Institutions to-morrow. The Committee leaves for Secunderabad to-morrow in the evening by Madras Express.

Ratlam Worker Under Arrest

(From A Correspondent).
INDORE, July 29.

Mr. Juggan Khan, a prominent Praja Mandal and labour leader of Central India has defied the order of deportation served on him by the Ratlam State authority on the 25th instant at midnight. He was arrested on the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. in his residence in Shethji bazar, and was taken to Chandni Chauk Kotawali where he was persuaded to comply with the deportation order which he declined. Then he was taken before the City Magistrate and was remanded till to-day.

It may be recalled that Mr. Juggan Khan is a resident of Gwalior State and was working at Ujjain from where he was deported under as ordinance. Consequent upon his work in Ratlam Rajya Praja Mandal which thanks to Mr. Juggan Khan considerably strengthened in number and solidarity. Mr. Juggan Khan was belaboured under Lathis by Gundas including Ratlam police men causing him severe hurt with fracture of the skull. No sooner was he recovered than he took to his usual work of Praja Mandal.

Warning To Suburban Inhabitants

A correspondent writes:—

Thanks to cheap fictions and cinema stories and shows the riffraffs of Bombay march with the times and invent new ways of cheating unwary inhabitants of the suburb, especially the women folk at the time the males are away on duty. I describe below three of such methods which are very popular and successful. (1) A man with bare body and a white turban on his head stands near the railway station or the market area and asks for monetary help for the funeral rites of some of his relatives. He carries a few nickles to show that some amount has already been donated by other charitably disposed persons. They pretend to cry and are as a rule very persistent and follow to some distance. Just yesterday one such was moving in the interior and begging from one bungalow to another. (2) A youngster is usually selected for this method. He is given a dish containing some sugar, fine pieces of cocoanut and a few nickels He goes from house to house and says that your Bhaiya, the milkman, got suddenly very sick and he arranged for the Satyanarayan Puja and he has sent this 'Prasad' for you. He offers the 'Prasad about a tola in weight on a green leaf and will go to the length of begging something for 'Arati' in case you don't pay of your own initiative. In the course of one afternoon a man collects two to three rupees in about two hours' time. He changes the places for his activities and carries on like this. Even educated ladies were taken in by this device and felt dismayed when the Bhaiya disclaimed any such incident the next morning. (3) a man had some talk with his family just at the time of departure. This was overheard by a man in the street and he approached the lady with a request that Sheth who has just left wants a vessel for ghee and five rupes note for the purchase. The unsuspecting woman gave a brass vessel for it, but was shrewd enough not to pay the note. In the evening she gets disillusioned when the husband disclaims the ghee business altogether. More such incidents hereafter.

Weather Report

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, July 30.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st June	Temperature Difference to Normal
Agra	95	79	—	13.0	+1.8
Amraoti	86	73	—	9.2	−5.9
Akola	88	73	—	11.5	−2.9
Ahmedabad	96	78	—	6.0	−9.3
Ajmer	93	78	—	2.4	−6.1
Ahmednagar	84	89	T	7.5	−1.0
Ambala	98	77	—	11.6	+1.2
Allahabad	78	75	2.3	15.5	−0.8
Benares	78	75	2.0	18.7	+2.5
Bareilly	90	76	0.1	14.6	−3.5
BOMBAY	85	78	T	37.7	−4.3
Bangalore	85	66	—	5.7	−1.3
Bhopal	82	74	—	33.4	—
Baroda	92	79	—	9.3	—
Belgaum	76	68	0.1	34.4	+11.6
Bahawalpore	103	80	—	1.3	−1.4
Bijapur	85	69	—	7.0	+1.5
Bellary	92	75	—	2.1	−1.6
Bhavnagar	96	78	—	8.5	−2.2
Chittagong	79	75	5.7	51.2	+8.7
Cawnpore	80	76	2.4	14.9	+1.4
Calicut	88	75	T	67.9	+4.4
Colombo	83	75	0.3	14.7	+1.8
Cheerapunji	67	64	1.9	231.4	+39.0
Cocanada	91	82	—	9.1	−1.3
Cochin	84	76	0.1	63.9	+12.3
Dehra Dun	86	72	1.9	35.7	+2.3
Delhi	101	83	—	7.3	−2.9
Dehra I. Khan	106	86	—	0.3	−2.4
Desa	93	77	—	1.9	−9.0
Dalhousie	--	--	--	29.0	+1.4
Fort Sandeman	99	74	—	3.0	+0.2
Gorakhpur	81	77	0.3	25.0	+4.7
Hyderabad (Dn)	91	72	—	7.0	−3.8
Hyderabad (Sd.)	97	79	—	—	−3.2
Indore	84	72	—	13.0	−2.3
Jhansi	95	76	—	17.7	+2.3
Jubbulpore	81	75	T	23.7	+3.4
Jacobabad	103	80	—	—	−1.1
Jaipur	94	79	—	4.9	−5.1
Karachi	85	79	—	—	−3.7
Kodaikanal	64	53	0.3	4.6	−4.3
Khandwa	86	73	T	10.6	−3.3
Lucknow	77	76	4.3	19.2	+3.6
Ludhiana	103	83	—	6.3	−4.2
Lahore	103	87	—	5.2	−1.7
Lyallpur	104	87	—	2.5	−0.6
Multan	102	85	—	2.6	+0.1
Mysore	85	67	—	2.6	−2.9
Madras	97	81	—	2.4	−3.3
Marmagoa	84	75	0.1	50.7	—
Malegaon	84	73	—	9.6	+0.6
Mussoorie	70	57	0.8	28.8	+2.8
Mahableshwar	65	61	0.3	127.3	−19.4
Murree	75	60	—	19.3	−1.0
Mount Abu	75	63	—	6.3	−19.1
Masulipatam	95	82	—	8.1	−2.7
Mangalore	86	76	0.2	74.6	+1.6
Meerut	—	—	0.1	9.5	−2.7
Mercara	73	63	0.3	49.9	−16.3
Nagpur	88	77	—	19.0	−3.3
Ootacamund	66	50	T	13.3	−1.8
Patna	86	76	0.1	21.0	+1.3
Peshawar	100	79	—	0.6	−1.0
Poona	83	72	T	9.9	−1.7
Pachmarhi	73	67	0.1	46.3	+13.7
Port Blair	86	74	0.2	34.5	−2.1
Quetta	92	62	—	0.6	—
Ranchi	79	76	0.1	21.5	−2.5
Rawalpindi	99	79	—	6.1	−3.5
Rangoon	90	77	T	39.8	+1.0
Ratnagiri	82	75	0.4	83.9	+22.8
Rajkot	94	78	—	2.7	−12.3
Sialkot	101	84	—	9.4	−0.7
Srinagar	85	64	—	1.7	−2.0
Sholapur	88	71	0.1	7.0	−1.9
Simla	72	58	0.9	30.1	+7.4
Surat	87	80	—	12.4	+12.3
Salem	97	76	—	6.5	−0.1
Trichinopoly	99	79	—	3.8	+0.1
Trivandrum	83	76	0.1	20.1	−0.5
Vizagapatam	87	77	0.6	7.0	−2.2

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

WEATHER REPORT

POONA, July 30.

Yesterday's depression over East Bengal apparently remained stationary and deepened. Telegraphic reports from many stations in north-east India are wanting. Monsoon has been vigorous in East United provinces, active in Bihar along and near Simla, and United Provinces Hills.

Rainfall has also been nearly general in Chota Nagpur and Konkan, local in Orissa, East Central India, East Central Provinces and Malabar, while a few falls occurred in West Central Provinces, Kashmir, Scuth Hyderabad and North Madras Coast.

Day temperature has been markedly below normal.

Chief amounts of rainfall:—Cox's Bazar and Chittagong—six inches; Bahraich five; Lucknow—four; Naya Dumka—three; Cherrapunji, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore and Dehra Dun—two Mukteswar and Dharampur—one and a half; Mymensingh, one Simla—one; Raipur and Mussoorie three-quarters; Vizagapatam—half; Port Blair and Sonamarg—quarter.

Forecast: Until the evening of 31st: Monsoon will be strong in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces and East Central India; Active in Bengal and Orissa. Rainfall will be nearly general in Konkan and Malabar.—A. P.

INDIAN STARCH INDUSTRY

Demand For Protection

(From A Correspondent.)

As a result of uneconomic competition with the foreign starch manufacturers who are dumping their starch on India and selling it at a loss to oust the Indian starch manufacturer the Indian Starch Companies have to work for shorter hours. The rate-cutting policy adopted by them is having its adverse effects and has already compelled one factory to work for four days out of six.

The minimum cost of Indian starch, including the price of raw material at the present rate, the cost of manufacture, the commission, the freight and a reasonable return on the capital invested, comes to about Rs. 9-8 per cwt. The value obtained from the sale of bye-products such as maize-cake, and maize-oil amounts to about annas 12 for one cwt. of manufactured starch. Deducting the price obtained from the sale of bye-products one finds that the minimum price at which Indian Starch could be marketed without being put to any loss comes to about Rs. 8-12 per cwt. Incidentally it may be pointed out that at present the starch is sold at about Rs. 6-12 per cwt. Thus on every cwt. of starch manufactured, the Indian manufacturer has to suffer a loss of about Rs. 2.

With a view to save this losses due to underselling by the foreign manufacturers and to put the industry on a stable basis, the Indian Starch Manufacturers have approached the Government of India for protection. They have demanded the imposition of anti-dumping duty of Rs. 2 per cwt. on the imported starch, so that they may be able to withstand the cut throat competition of the foreign manufacturers. Unless immediate executive action is taken other starch industries will also have to work shorter hours and possibly ultimately completely stop their production.

NO LOWERING OF WAGES

Jamaica Governor's Assurance To Jobless Labourers

SIMLA, July 30.

Unemployed labourers have been given a direct assurance, it is learnt, by H. E. the Governor of Jamaica that no reduction in their wage-rate was agreed upon by Government last year, nor will Government stand by and see employers use the present relief employment situation as a means of lowering wages paid.

His Excellency, however, explains that Government could not undertake to find work for every applicant. Government was doing its best to create conditions in which a man may earn enough to live on in a country in which employment was available and in which it was possible for the least fortunate to earn enough to subsist on, but Government could not even if it would, provide well-paid employment for all applicants.—United Press.

MONSOON
SALE
STARTS TO-DAY
LOVELY THINGS TO WEAR & USE
12½% TO 50% Reductions
SILKS AT SENSATIONALLY LOW PRICES
Real Silk Chiffon at Rs. 1/6 per yd.
Real Silk Fine Georgette at Rs. 1/12 per yd.
Real Printed Heavy Georgette at Rs. 2/4 per yd.
Irish Linen from Rs. 1/8 per yd.
Most durable real fine quality liberty silk at Rs. 2/8 per yd.
Several silk materials from Re. 1/-
Latest French & English materials from Rs. 2/12.
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Best white shirting silk from Re. 1 to Re. 1/14 per yd.
Also see fine styles in Silk Lingerie. Prices greatly reduced.
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Prices of modern jewellery have been reduced to the last anna! Our sale, therefore, offers you a unique opportunity for sound investment.
CARPETS
Persian and Indian carpets at alluring prices! Furnish your homes while the Sale is on.
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You, too, should take Beecham's Pills ... the World-famous Vegetable Laxative ... the simple, GOLDEN rule of health which keeps you in tip-top condition whatever your age! Beecham's Pills end that **heavy, listless feeling**, stop those **Sick Headaches**, remove **Constipation** and improve **Digestion**. They keep your whole system in perfect order. Tasteless to take, natural and gentle in action. Try them **NOW**!!

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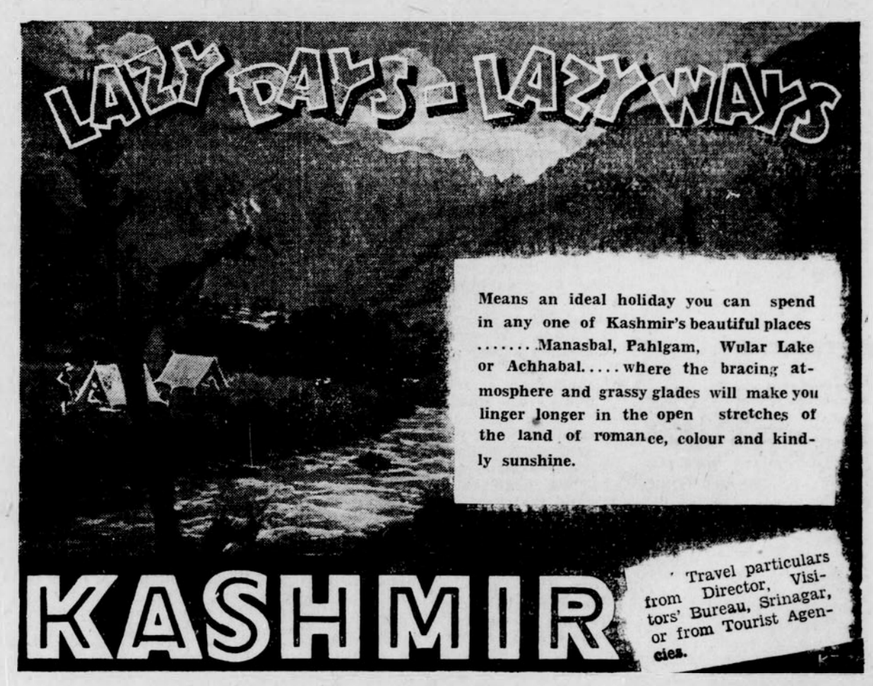
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ON THE AIR

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s).

8-0 a.m. Keep Fit! 8-10 Instrumental Hits. 8-20 News in English. 8-30 Musical Medley.

12-30 p.m. Narayan Rao Vyas. 1-0 Market Rates. 1-10 Mutual Understanding 1-25 AIR Chorus. 1-30 Music. 6-0 Pygmalion. 3. 6-35 For Children: Gujarati. 7-0 Income Tax Law for All (Gujarati) by Income Tax Expert. 7-15 Venubai Dewasthali. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-45 Alabandi Jaipurwali. 8-5 Evening and Night (Marathi). 8-30 Week in Bombay by Simon Pereira. 8-45 Jivan-Ki-Saphalta. 8-55 Local News and Announcements. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News in English. 9-35 Narayan Rao Vyas. 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,560 kc/s.)

8-0 to 9-0 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)

6-0 p.m. Alabandi Jaipurwali. 6-30 Marathi Bhavgeet. 6-35 to 9-35 As in Bombay 1. 9-35 Julia Wortmann: Pianoforte recital. 9-50 Jan Kiepura: Tenor. 10-0 AIR Symphonic Strings. 10-30 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s.)

7-30 a.m. Bande Hasan Khan of Nahan. 7-50 Radio Orchestra Bangal 7-55 Radhabai of Meerut.

12-0 noon. Apki Farmaish.

1-0 p.m. Out of the Box. 6-10 Bande Hasan Khan. 6-30 Elections: (Hindustani). 6-45 Indubala. 7-0 Master Jiwan. 7-5 Saidullah Butt. 7-20 Radhabai. 7-35 Afzal Husain. 7-45 For Villagers. 8-30 Sangeet Sammelan. 9-30 Personalities in News: by E. B. Brook. 9-50 Dance to Music of Sebastian's Orchestra.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)

7-30 to 8-30 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s.)

6-0 to 6-10 As in Delhi 1 6-10 Afzal Husain. 6-30 to 6-45 As in Delhi 1 6-45 Radio Orchestra. 6-50 Light Classical Music. 7-10 Mira. 7-25 Saidullah Butt. 7-40 Instrumental Duet. 7-45 Radhabai of Meerut. 8-5 Afzal Husain. 8-15 Umra Zia Begam. 8-30 to 9-50 As in Delhi 1. 9-50 Bande Hasan Khan. 10-10 Malang Khan. 10-15 Radhabai of Meerut.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s.)

7-30 to 8-30 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)

6-0 to 7-45 As in Delhi 1.

7-45 to 8-30 As in Delhi 2.

8-30 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,096 kc/s.)

6-0 p.m. Shamshad Begam. 6-20 Siraj Ahmad. 6-30 Bawa Ganpati. 6-50 Channun Khan. 7-5 Shamshad Begam. 7-20 Bawa Ganpati. 7-30 Genda: 7-45 For Countryside. 8-15 Channun Khan. 8-30 Shamshad Begam. 8-40 Musical Interval. 8-50 Annupurna Devi. 9-35 Day's Work by W. F. G. Le Bailly (from Simla). 9-50 Bawa Ganpati. 10-10 Shamshad Begam. 10-20 Shamshad Begam's Party.

Peshawar Programme

Broadcasts on 200 metres (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 10-30 p.m. relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.)

Trichy Programme

397 metres (756 kc/s.)

2-0 p.m. Sermons in Songs. 2-15 Kharaharapriya Nagaswaram. 2-45 Songs from Skanda Leela. 6-0 For Villages. 6-30 Ariyakudi S. Rama-Swami Iyengar: Vocal. 7-0 Ulaga Pokku 7-15 Conditter Kannippan. 7-30 Paravakarai. S. Srinivasa Iyer and S. Venkatraman: Flute. 8-0 Ariyakudi S. Ramaswami Iyengar: Vocal. 8-30 Veenai Dhanam. 8-45 Paravakarai S. Srinivasa Iyer and S. Venkatraman: Flute.

Calcutta—I Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s.)

10-30 a.m. Listeners' Requests. 12-30 p.m. Miliza Korjus: Soprano. 1-0 Sonata No. 3 in D. Minor. 1-30 School Broadcast. 2-17 Kanan Debi. 5-0 Musical picture of Rainy Season. 6-10 For Countryside. 7-0 Sushil Das. 7-10 Shefalika Roy Chowdhuri. 7-30 Monster. 7-50 Paban Biswas. 8-5 How I Feel to be. 7. 9-30 World Union. 9-30 Gracia Duveck: Elocutionist. 9-45 Dance Music by Jack Antin.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s.)

10-30 to 11-30 a.m. & 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s.)

5-0 to 6-10 p.m. As in Calcutta 1. 6-10 Ambuj Mallick. 6-25 Chamu Misra. 6-45 Samaresh Chowdhury. 7-0 to 9-30 As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 Selection.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s.)

6-0 p.m. Ratan Shankar Audichya. 6-18 Allahrakhibai. 6-42 Readings from Sahasra Rajni Charitra. 6-52 R. S. Audichya. 7-5 For Children. 7-15 For Rural Areas (Hindustani). 7-45 Seeds and Crops (Hindustani). 8-0 Allahrakhibai.. 8-20 Melodies 8-30 Qadir Bukhsh. 8-40 R. S. Audichya. 9-40 A.-I. Radio Trio. 9-50 Allahrakhibai.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s.)

2-0 p.m. Scenes from Shakespeare. 4-0 Music. 4-3 Things of Interest. (Tamil). 4-6 Famous Scientists. (Tamil) by D. Padmanabhan, B.Sc. 4-16 Something Light. 4-20 Group Singing. 5 Padmanabha Raju: Voice. 5-50 Carnatic Orchestra. 6-0 S. Gomathi Ammal: Voice. 6-45 Padmanabha Raju: Voice. 7-15 Rationing Books, 5. (Tamil) by S. Swaminathan. 7-30 Shrimati Lalitangi: Voice. 8-25 Carnatic Orchestra. 8-32 Shrimati Lalitangi: Voice. 8-55 The Dictators of Diet. By J. Malvenan. 9-30 R. Subba Rama Aiyar. Veena.

Madras—II Programme

25.28 metres (11,870 kc/s.)

2-0 to 2-30 p.m. As in Madras 1.

60.96 metres (4,920 kc/s.)

4-0 to 4-30 p.m. As in Madras 1.

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s.)

5-0 to 6-0 p.m. As in Madras 1. 6-0 Rural Programme. 6-45 to 9-30 As in Madras 1. 9-30 Romantic Rubenstein. 9-50 Waltz Time. 10-10 Dr. H. Chatterjie: Tenor.

Hyderabad Programme

(Med. wave, 411 730 kc/s.)

5-30 p.m. Kishanlal. Thumri, Ghazals. 6 to 6-30 For Children (Urdu). 6-30 Hameedan Bai. Dadra, Ghazals. 7-0 N. S. B. S. S. Orchestra, 'Serpent Nautch'. 7-10 "Varieties of fish in Hyderabad", (Urdu) by Mr. Raheemullah. 7-25 Kishenlal, Dadra, Ghazal. 7-40 Hameedan Bai, Thumri, Ghazal. 8-30 Records. 8-45 Hameedan Bai, Khamsa. 9-05 Kishenlal, Geet, Ghazal. 9-35 Hameedan Bai, Ghazals.

B B C Programme

7-30 p.m. Theatre Orchestra. 8-20 Recital by S. Dornan. 8-30 Thirty-nine Steps. 9-0 Sydney Gustard. 9-30 News. 9-45 Music of Tchaikowsky. 10-20 Sports.

MALARIA

The biggest danger in fevers is the poisons which destroy nerve and muscle tissues. That's why you feel shaky and exhausted.

To get new strength you must re-build these wasted tissues, but your stomach is so weak you can't digest ordinary foods.

Doctors, throughout India, have proved that Horlicks can be digested by fever patients when other foods nauseate. What's more Horlicks immediately stops this wasting away of your tissues and gives your whole body new strength. Convalescence is shortened.

In an amazingly short time you feel full of vigour and vitality.

THE CHINESE IN TRANSVAAL

Protest Against Asiatic Land And Trading Bill In South Africa

SIMLA, July 28.

The Chinese Consul, in Transvaal, it is learnt here, has communicated with his Government and is making diplomatic representation to the Union Government concerning the "serious effects of the Asiatic Land and Trading Bill on the Chinese population in South Africa."

The Transvaal Chinese Association, representing all Chinese traders in the Transvaal, has sent a telegram to the Minister of the Interior appealing to him not to enforce the provisions of the Bill in so far as the Chinese are concerned.

"The proposed Bill," states the telegram, "will be analogous to a death sentence, as we Chinese have already suffered most seriously from the restrictions imposed on us, and as nationals of a friendly nation of the Union [illegible] POLITICAL ASPIRATIONS OF THEIR everywhere.

rights than we now have.

"We strongly oppose this Bill as we are included in the definition of 'Asiatic' or 'coloured people.' We earnestly beseech you to effect modification of the definition so as to exclude the Chinese from the application of the Bill, or to introduce an amendment that will have the same effect as the exemptions granted by the Government to other Asiatic people such as the Japanese and Syrians.

"We humbly beg you to understand that we have been peaceful and law-abiding people for many years in the Union and have done nothing encroaching on the rights of the European population. We pray that justice will be done to us by your Government."

The Association has asked the Minister to consider their position sympathetically and the granting of an audience to a Chinese delegation at Cape Town.—United Press.

City Father

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall [illegible]

Nagpur	88	77	— 19.0	—3.3
Ootacamund	66	50	T 13.8	—1.8

PANCH MAHAL RURAL BOARD PERSONNEL

Government has sanctioned the establishment of a District Rural Development Board for the Panch Mahals Sub-Division of the Broach and Panch Mahals district consisting of the following officials and non-officials for a period of two years:—

OFFICIALS

1. The Collector (ex-officio Chairman).
2. The Prant Officer, Godhra.
3. The Assistant Registrar and Rural Development Officer, Ahmedabad Division.
4. The Marketing Officer (when appointed).
5. The Divisional Forest Officer, Panch Mahals.

NON-OFFICIALS.

1. The President, District Local Board, Panch Mahals.
2. The Chairman, District Local Board, Panch Mahals.
3. The Senior Inspector, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, in charge, Panch Mahals.
4. Dr. Maneklal Narsinhdas [illegible]
5. Thakoresaheb Ajitsinhji of Metral.
6. Mr. R. D. Pandya, B.A., LL.B., Dohad.
7. Mr. Maneklal M. Gandhi, M.L.A., Kalol.
8. Mr. Marutisinh C. Thakore, Kalol.
9. Mr. Vithal Laxman Phadke, Godhra.
10. Mr. Sukdev V. Trivedi, Dohad.
11. Mr. Chaganlal C. Muzumdar, Jhalod.
12. Mr. Nanubhai K. Desai, Halol.
13. Mr. Panalal N. Parekh, Halol.
14. Dr. Tayeshalli A. Borah, Godhra.
15. Mr. Amulkhrai B. Desai, Godhra.
16. Mr. P. G. Vanikar, Dohad.

Dr. Maneklal N. Shah will be the Vice-Chairman of the Board. The Vice-Chairman will supervise the executive work of the Board and preside over its meetings in the absence of the Chairman. The Rural Development Inspector with headquarters at Godhra will be the official Secretary of the Board. The Board may also appoint a non-official Secretary from amongst its members. To facilitate the work of the Board a small executive committee from among the members will be appointed.

NASIK RURAL BOARD PERSONNEL

Government has sanctioned the establishment of a District Rural Development Board for the Nasik district consisting of the following officials and non-officials for a period of two years:—

OFFICIALS.

1. The Collector (ex-officio Chairman).
2. The Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, Nasik.
3. The Prant Officers.
4. The Assistant Registrar and Rural Development Officer, Dhulia Division.
5. The Marketing Officer (when appointed).
6. The Reconstruction Officer, Co-operative Societies, Nasik.

NON-OFFICIALS.

1. The President, District Local Board, Nasik.
2. The Chairman, District School Board, Nasik.
3. Mr. V. N. Naik, M.L.A., Manmad, taluka Nandgaon.
4. Mr. G. H. Deshpande, M.L.A., Nasik.
5. Mr. L. Y. Patil, Manori, taluka Sinnar.
6. Mr. Amrita Pandu Patil, Peth.
7. Mr. Rokade. Nandur, taluka Igatpuri.
8. Mr. Ganpat Vedusing Patil, Ghanegaon, taluka Malegaon.
9. Mr. Karbhari Patil, Katharsaon, taluka Niphad.
10. Mr. Dattatraya Mahadeo Bidkar, Satana.
11. Sardar N. G. Vinchoorkar, M.L.A., Nasik.
12. Mr. Pandurang Jiwaji Sabnis, M.A., LL.B., Nasik.
13. Mr. B. K. Gaikwad, M.L.A., Nasik.
14. Khan Saheb A. B. Hakim, M.L.A., Malegaon

The Board will elect a Vice-Chairman from amongst its members. The Vice-Chairman will supervise the executive work of the Board and preside over its meetings in the absence of the Chairman. The District Rural Development Inspector with headquarters at Nasik will be the official secretary of the Board. The Board may also appoint a non-official secretary from amongst its members. To facilitate the work of the Board a small executive committee from among the members will be appointed.

KOLABA RURAL BOARD PERSONNEL

Government has sanctioned the establishment of a District Rural Development Board for the Kolaba district consisting of the following officials and non-officials for a period of two years:—

OFFICIALS

1. The Collector (ex-officio Chairman).
2. The Prant Officers.
3. The Divisional Forest Officer, Kolaba, Alibag.
4. The Assistant Registrar and Rural Development Omcer, Satara Division.
5. The Marketing Officer (when appointed).

NON-OFFICIALS.

1. The President, District Local Board, Kolaba.
2. The Chairman, District School Board, Kolaba.
3. The Senior Inspector, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited, in charge Kolaba District.
4. Mr. A. M. Atawane, M.L.C., Panvel.
5. Mr. L. G. Patil, M.L.A., Alibag.
6. Mr. M. A. Bhaiji, M.L.A., Uran.
7. Mr. D. K. Kunte, M.L.A. (Pleader, Thana).
8. Mr. S. V. Tilak, B. Ag., nagothana, taluka Roha.
9. Mr. V. M. Vedak, Pleader, Panvel.
10. Mr. T. N. Bedekar, B.A., LL.B. Panvel
11. Mr. D. M. Chambhar, Talegaon, taluka Mangaon.
12. Mr. Adamsaheb Abdullasaheb Harnaikar, Morbe, taluka Mangaon.
13. Mr. Tukaram S. Pansare, Mahad
14. Mr. Acharya Dhavan, Sasawane, taluka Alibag.
15. Mr. Rajaram Balkrishna Raut, Matheran, Taluka Karjat.

The Board will elect a Vice-Chairman from amongst its members. The Vice-Chairman will supersive the executive work of the Board and preside over its meetings in the absence of the Chairman. The District Rural Development Inspector with headquarters at Alibag will be the official Secretary of the Board. The Board may also appoint a non-official Secretary from amongst its members. To facilitate the work of the Board a small executive committee from among the members will be appointed.

HYDERABAD SITUATION

Hindu Association's Statement

LONDON, (By Mail).

Following the recent representations to Colonel Muirhead, Under-Secretary of State for India, on the Hyderabad situation by the Hindu Association of Europe and the subsequent resignations from that body of Dr. Katial and Dr. Bhandari on the grounds that any action taken should be from a national rather than a communal angle, Mr. V. R. Gegeri, Honorary Secretary of the Hindu Association has made the following statement to Reuter:—

"I was acting in the Hyderabad affair on definite instructions from the Executive Committee, and on resolutions running as follows:—

"We, the Executive Committee of the Incorporated Hindu Association of Europe, read with deep regret the Press reports of the sufferings of our fellow countrymen (Hindus, Sikhs, Arya Samajists and others) in their efforts to secure religious freedom in Hyderabad State and elsewhere. We take this opportunity of conveying to them our sincere sympathies in the hour of their trial and suffering.

"This resolution was proposed by Dr. Thakore, an ex-President and seconded by Mr. Fatechand, present Vice-President.

"By another resolution it was resolved "that copies of the resolution be sent to the Hyderabad State authorities, the Secretary of State for India, the Arya Samaj and other", and by the terms of the same resolution I was authorised to approach proper quarters.

"I must emphasise that whatever I did in the matter I never lost sight of the fact that our Association is essentially a non-political and non-communal one.

"I certainly made the representations according to the resolution to certain influential members of Parliament and also to the under-Secretary of State for India." —Reuter.

ADULT EDUCATION IN AHMEDNAGAR

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, July 24.

On Sunday the 23rd instant a mammoth Muslim meeting was held at the Jinnah Maidan. In connection with "Muslim Adult Education" in the District, and incidentally under the auspices of the local Anjuman Talee-mul-Islam. Khan Saheb A. Munshi, B.A., retired Dy. Collector Ahmednagar and who has recently returned from an extensive tour of Japan and N. China, presiding.

In a reception and opening speech, Mr. S. Razak, Supervisor, Urdu School, deplored the present educational plight of the Muslim community.

He also referred to the model village of Asawli in the Satara Dist. which he said boasts of some 100 per cent. literates and paid glowing tributes to the recent doings of Aundh State in having effective legislation for, education.

Then, Mr. Rashid who himself is an England returned gentleman, spoke at length on the present political state of affairs in the Provinces and India and said the Muslims had no voice whatsoever under the Majority rule of the other community either in the Provincial Autonomy or Central.

Criticizing Wardha scheme of education he emphasized need for Urdu and Urdu Culture as far as possible.

Concluding Mr. Rashid referred to the Standard of Living as found and practised in both Western and Oriental countries and said it must be all round, physical cultural, moral, and educational.

Khan Munshi, the President winding up the proceedings echoed the feelings and aspirations of the Muslim Educationists and it is the scientific education that would count most in the long run.

H. P. T. College, Nasik

The Girls' Union of the H. P. T. College had a very important function when the lady students met at the Principal's residence on Saturday, the 22nd instant. The chief guest was Miss C. Shringarpure, Principal of the Sharda Mandir High School of Bombay, who collected funds for the Girls' Hostel of the College.

The entertainment consisted of songs, lectures and light refreshments. The whole party at the close of the meeting went to the boating pond, where many of the girls made their first venture in the game of boating.

"Future Of Indian Politics Is Dark"

All Opponents To Be Hounded Out Of Congress By High Command, Says Lala Shanker Lal

Lala Shankar Lal, General Secretary, Forward Bloc, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

Dark clouds are gathering over the horizon of Indian politics. Some time back when Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose said in a statement that he is afraid of a civil war in India, I could not understand what he meant. Unfortunately, I now find that his prophecy is coming out to be true. A few days back, a friend of mine, who can be said to know the mind of the High Command, was talking to me. If even one per cent. of what he told me, is going to be true, then I must say that the future of Indian politics is really very dark. I wish that the information may prove to be wrong.

OPPONENTS TO BE TURNED OUT

He told me that it had been decided to remove from the Congress all the undesirables, i.e., Socialists, Communists, members of Forward Bloc, Kisan Sabhaites and others, who are to-day defying the orders of the High Command, and then, in order to make the way smooth for the Ministries, they will be launched in jails. Beginning will be made in Bihar, and Madras and Bombay Government will follow. Swami Sahajanand, leader of the Kisan Sabha, will have the first honour. From the later developments, I find that not only Mr. Subhas Bose was right, but also the information of my friend is proving to be true.

Among the Socialists and Communists, there are people who have undergone worst suffering for the service of motheriand. Many of them have been to Andamans, have passed through so many hunger-strikes and have suffered worst tortures at the hands of the police. Everybody who is anybody, knows full well the blood boiling stories which have proved to be true. They have come out victorious through the sufferings inflicted by the British bureaucracy, and in case the information of my friend is true, now they have to pass through another trial, I am sure that theirs will be the glory, but if India has to pay this price for the success of these Ministries, I don't think it will be worth having.

DEFAMING SAHAJANAND

People must have read recently a forged letter being used to defame and denounce Swami Sahajanand. These things are certainly leading to a civil war. But I hope and wish that wiser counsels will prevail and Mahatma Gandhi will certainly intervene. After all, what is the fault of these Leftists? They only want that the speed for attaining independence for India should be accelerated. The Rightists have been saying so far that the country is not ready and the Congress is full of corruption. I am glad to note that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has announced that the Ministry is going to give a fight to the British Imperialism, and in case by March 1940, the Central Government does not come to the help of the Provincial Governments by reducing the military expenses and paying a portion of the income tax to the Provincial Governments, they will resign and launch an all-India crisis. Wonderful indeed!!!

CAMPAIGN AGAINST LEFTISTS

I consider this as the first victory of the Leftists. Similarly other points can be found to give a fight to the British Imperialism. The Congress High Command can certainly start the boycotting of foreign cloth and British goods. This movement will help India as a whole. Mill-owners will be helped whose stock is accumulating and which they can't dispose of on account of famine in the country. The labourers will be helped because their wages are being reduced and night shifts are being closed and there is a fear of general lock-up in the mill industry. Similarly, other things also can be availed of. But instead of giving a fight to the British Imperialism, a campaign is going to be launched against the Leftists or the Extremists who may be a bit more impatient than the elder folk. If the young men are going to be locked up behind the iron bars, then at least, they will not wish for anything better, because the jails of our own Ministers will certainly be dearer to us than the jails of British bureaucracy. After all it will be a blessing from our own kith and kin and not from foreigners.

VIOLENCE IN THE AIR

The Rightists are declaring from house-tops that no movement can be launched in India because they breathe violence in the air. There is a common saying that example is better than precept. It will be much better if they instead of preaching non-violence, should act non-violent. Whether after full independence is attained, there is going to be military or police, we don't know, because we are never taken into their secrets, but at least the Rightists can act on the doctrine of non-violence through eight Congress Governments, but we find firing and lathi charges and recently in U. P., Ministers after Ministers rose and declared in the old bureaucratic tone that only minimum force was used. Unfortunately, we find a similarity between the words of the U. P. Ministers and Gen. Dyer.

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BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Adhik Shravan Shud 15, 1995.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 13, 1358
Parsi: Behman 29, 1308.
Hightide: 0-0; 12-28.
Lowtide: 5-35; 18-27.
Sunrise: 6h. 15m.
Sunset: 7h. 15m.

CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

The quarterly meeting of the Members of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party will be held to-day (Monday), at 6-45 p.m., at the Party office.

UNITED PLANTERS' COFFEE HOME

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai President of the B. P. C. C. will pay a visit to the United Coffee Planters' Coffee Home at Thakurdwar to-morrow (Tuesday) between 10 a.m. and 12 noon when free coffee will be served to the public.

THE BOMBAY FIELD-CLUB

The third Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Field-Club will be held at 5-15 p.m. to-day (Monday), in the Lecture Hall of the University School of Economics and Sociology, University Buildings, (South Wing.)

PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF PROHIBITION LANTERN SLIDES

Under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Union there will be a public lecture on Prohibition illustrated by Lantern Slides to-day (Monday), at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge Chowpatty at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION

It is hereby resolved that the members of the Bombay Shroff Association should close their Hundi and other business on Tuesday, the 1st August, on account of Prohibition Day.

POWELL'S BRANCH AT PRINCESS STREET

A branch of the Powells Ltd., will be opened at Peerbhoy Building No. 2, Princess Street to-day (Monday), at 10 a.m.

BOMBAY CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

The Quarterly meeting of the members of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party will meet to-day (Monday), at 7 p.m., at the Party Office, Dadabhai Manzil, V. J. Patel Road.

MUSLIM WOMEN TO MOURN MRS. TYEBJI'S DEATH

A meeting of Muslim women will be held at the Recreation Club Hall, Kandi Mohulla, Jail Road, at 4 p.m., to-day (Monday), to mourn the death of the late Mrs. Faiz B. Tyebji, Lady Rahimtullah Chinoy will preside

BEST APPRENTICES' LECTURE.

Mr. E. G. Lazarus, Planning Engineer, will give a talk on "Vocational Guidance" to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m., in the conference hall of Electric House. As this subject will be helpful to parents in choosing careers for their children, the lecture is open to fathers and mothers interested in it.

LEAGUE OF RADICAL CONGRESSMEN

A theoretical discussion on "The present crisis in the Congress" will take place under the auspices of the above League to-day (Monday), at 7-30 p.m. Mr. M. N. Roy will be in the chair. All the members of the League are requested to be present at the office of the League, Ratilal Mansion, Parekh Street, Girgaum.

The Best Picture in the Town!
Shree Ranjit's Marathi Musical
SANT TULSIDAS
Directed by. JAYANT DESAI
Starring: PAGNIS, VASANTI, etc.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
To-morrow Matinee at 1 p.m.

REGAL AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
JIMMY O'DEA
BETTY DRIVER
SONNIE HALE
in the Brilliant Irish Comedy
"LET'S BE FAMOUS"
4—NEW SONGS—4

Amusements Of The Day

WEST-END—"My Eyes". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Romeo and Juliet". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Confessions Of A Nazi Spy". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Captain Fury." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Let's Be Famous". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Durga". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Mere Lall." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas." Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Only Way". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Brandiki Botal". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR — "Mother India'. Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"East Side of Heaven.' Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Tears of Love". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Sapera." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sadhana." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"If I Were King". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON — "Punjab Mail." Daily at 4-45, 7-3) and 10-15 p.m.
DIAMOND—"Imandar." Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m.
PLAZA—"Achhut Kanya." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Netaji Palkar." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

Meyer Sassoon Mills — Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd.

The 18th Annual General Meeting of the Society was held on Saturday in the Mill premises, when the Company's Labour Officer, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, M.A., J.P., presided over the function.

The President said "It seems from the Report that each member was able to hold Shares of Rs. 60 on average which is indeed satisfactory. I hope the position will still improve in years to come".

Referring to the services of the retired Chairman, Mr. Kadam whose services deserved all praise. He advised the operatives to seek his help whenever they were in difficulty.

The total Paid-up Share Capital brought up to the end of the Financial year was Rs. 24,347-8. Deposits from members amounted to Rs. 35,863-4-3. And the Reserve Fund to Rs. 5,624-13-8.

Mr. Hallegua, was elected unanimously president for the year 1939-40 and Mr. Madhawrao R. Chawan was elected to the Chair.

Prohibition Meeting At Sion

Under the joint auspices of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee and the Prohibition Propaganda Board, a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the open maidan near Police Chowki, Sion, to support Prohibition. Mr. Jhinabhai P. Joshi, M.L.A., will preside. Messrs. C. K. Narayanaswamy, K. N. Jogleker, S. A. Dange, J. C. Maitra, Dr. V. B. Goregaokar, B. N. Maheshri, Nagarkar, and other prominent Congress workers will address the meeting.

Army Indianisation Committee

Lieut.-General Sir Roger Wilson, chairman, and the member of the Army Indianisation Committee visited the dockyard establishments of the Royal Indian Navy on Saturday morning. Later they also visited the H. M. I. S. Investigator survey ship, and H. M. I. S. Cornwallis, escort vessel. They were shown round the ships by Capt. T. M. S. Milne Henderson, who is officiating for the Flag-Officer Commanding the Royal Indian Navy, and Capt. J. Nicol, Captain-Superintendent. The visit lasted for nearly two hours.

Prohibition Guards

All Prohibition Guards of "A" Ward are requested to be present at the Council Hall at 6 p. m. today (Monday) and to-morrow at 7-45 p.m. at Gowalia Tank and at 3-30 at C. P. Tank.

PROHIBITION MEETING IN "A" WARD

There will be a public meeting at the junction of Dalal St. and Medows St. to-day Monday at 8 p.m. when Mr. Jethamal Ramaji will speak on the benefits of Prohibition.

Guards are requested to attend the meeting in this sub-division and assist in keeping order.

Evils Of Drink

"Ten Nights in a Bar Room", an American picture, running into 8 reels, depicting the evils of drink will be released by the Prohibition Propaganda Board at the Pathe Cinema to-day (Monday) at 9-30 a.m. It will be shown at very cheap rates, as the film is meant for the benefit of the public.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS EXECUTIVE

"An ordinary meeting of the Managing Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, will be held to-day (Monday) at 7-0 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's Office, Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road."

3RD ALL-INDIA OBSTETRIC AND GYNAECOLOGICAL CONGRESS

The 3rd All-India Obstetric and Gynaecological Congress will be held at Calcutta from the 20th to 23rd December 1939. Dr. N. A. Purandare of Bombay is elected as the President.

Guards Take The Oath

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A solemn oath that they would strive every nerve in co-operating with the Government to render prohibition a success in the city and suburbs was taken by hundreds of volunteers and Desh Sevikas at the flag salutation ceremony held at the Congress House this morning.

Addressing the volunteers after the flag hoisting, Mr. Nagindas Master said that the attention of the whole of India would be centred on Bombay on Tuesday next when the Congress Ministry would launch on one of the biggest programmes undertaken in the interests of the masses. He appealed to the volunteers to spare no pains in rendering Prohibition a success.

"Remember that Bombay had the unique honour of setting an example to the rest of India on many past occasions" continued Mr. Nagindas "and we have again undertaken to give a lead to the other cities. Let it be the duty of every citizen to co-operate in this stupendous undertaking.

BAN ON "BOMBAY SAMACHAR" LIFTED

New Railway Line Between Jamnagar & Bhavnagar

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, July 30.

According to notification No. 55 of yesterday's date issued today over signature of Khan Sahib, first Member of the State Council, the ban imposed on 'Bombay Samachar' has been lifted from the date of issue.

Mr. Anantrai Patani, Dewan of Bhavnagar arrived here this morning. His arrival appears to be in connection with Rajkot Jasdan Railway deliberations.

It is understood an agreement between Jamnagar and Bhavnagar has been already arrived on line that from Rajkot to Atkot a line is to be constructed and owned by Jamnagar and from Atkot to Jasdan by Bhavnagar. The Jamsahib has already signed an agreement; now it remains with Mr. Pattani to sign.

Rajkot will receive Rs. 681,000 in all from Jamnagar instead of Rs. 750,000 as Jamnagar has to give Bhavnagar three miles of land gratis.

Dispute Over Custody Of Child

Mother's Petition Against Divorced Husband

A Parsi lady's application for the custody of her minor child from her divorced husband was rejected by Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court.

The defendant had left Zoroastrianism, the religion of his birth, and embraced Islam. On this ground, the plaintiff recently obtained a decree for divorce against the defendant from the High Court. There were a son and a daughter alive at the time of their separation.

The plaintiff now applied to the High Court for the custody of the minor daughter, aged 12, who had been living with the defendant.

In support of her application it was argued that it was not in the interest of the girl that she should remain with her father who had been converted to Islam and had been living in undesirable surroundings.

The application was opposed by the defendant on the ground that the girl had been converted to Islam in 1936 along with him and she had all along been living with him. Her interests were safe under his care as he had been looking after her welfare.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship, in the course of his judgment, observed that the main question that the Court had to consider in this case was the welfare of the child. This includes not only monetary condition and material prosperity but also the moral and spiritual welfare of the child.

Discussing the religion of the girl, His Lordship said that she had not been invested with the "sudra kusti" which are the outward symbols of Zoroastrianism, and there was nothing to show that the girl had so firmly imbibed the tenets of Zoroastrianism that it would not be in her interest to remain with her father.

From the materials before the Court, however, it appeared that the girl had been brought up in the Muslim faith for a period of over three years. Further, in reply to His Lordship's enquiry, the girl had expressed her desire to live with her father for whom she had shown a great attachment.

On a consideration of all these circumstances, His Lordship held that it was not in the interest or welfare of the girl that she should be removed from the custody of her father.

The application was, therefore, dismissed.

Leaders Wish Success To Bombay's Bold Step

(Continued from page 1)

titude would in time to come convince that noble measures which are of lasting nature and having beneficial effect are eventually blessings to the country as a whole. The goodwill of the millions of people of India is with the Government of Bombay in their most benevolent action and I am absolutely confident of its eventual success. God bless all."

—R. K. SIDHWA.

KARACHI, July 22.

Message from Sjt. Shankarrao Deo:

"I heartily congratulate the Bombay Ministry on their very bold and benevolent policy of Prohibition and wish them all success. The evils of intoxicating drinks and drugs are tragically familiar to us all. Apart from these evils that kill the millions of human beings, physically, economically and socially, the greatest evil that I see in the habit of drinking is that it fast degenerates and kills the soul of its casy prey; and from moral and spiritual point of view, this is the deadliest aspect of the habit. It was this aspect that has emboldened the Congress on this bold policy. It is necessary, therefore, that all those that have moral and social good at heart should actively support the Bombay Ministry in this programme of theirs."

—SHANKARRAO DEO.

POONA, July 22.

Ex-Minister Blesses

Message fom Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi:

"I have been asked to send a message to be supplied to all those papers which wish to bring out Special Prohibition Numbers on the 1st of August when the Government of Bombay wishes to launch its great scheme of Prohibition in the Bombay City.

"It is indeed as great an enterprise as it is daring on the part of the Government to take a step and launch Prohibition in this Premier City of India—indeed an endeavour first of its kind on such great and complete scale in the history of our country.

"I have already given my blessings to the attempt on the floor of the Assembly; and in conveying my message for that auspicious occasion I cannot do better than quote my own words I had spoken on two occasions in our Legislature—"the excise policy which Islam ordained can be put in four words—'thou shalt not drink,' and I congratulate the Congress Government for having accepted that policy and for having come out to foster it." On another occasion my views on the subject were expressed in these words: "The Muslim Party, in the House, the Muslim League and outside, not only in this province but in the whole of India, stands by the ideal of Prohibition, and would like to see it completed as soon as it could possibly be achieved."

"As a matter of fact, the opposition to this great scheme, ever since it has been mooted, was not either by the Opposition benches in the Assembly, nor by the public at large in the City, as an Opposition to prohibition as such but to the means adopted to achieve it at a colossal loss of revenue, and by an unprecedented levy of taxation to meet it; and, therefore, the pertinent point as I made it, was—"We do wish him (the Minister) to launch and push on the Prohibition Policy with the blessings and not the curses of those who are whole-heartedly ready to support that—Policy".

"The financial burden should be, and I am certain is, the anxious concern both of the Finance Minister and the public hit by the taxation.

I, however, in my personal capacity as a Muslim, once again congratulate the Excise Minister on his Prohibition and wish it all success."

A. M. K. DEHLAVI

Price Of Peace

Message from Sjt. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya:

"The peasant and the labour in India are a tragic poem. The hammer and the sickle are symbolic of the Karmic and krashak. But it is not the instruments nor they that profit by them that have worked out the tragedy of the latter. These have worked their own ruin by the drink pot which drains their money and degrades their morals and betrays them into crime inexcusable and suffering ever lasting.

"It is not the drunkard alone that suffers from drink. Doubtless his efficiency of work deteriorates as much as his ethics in conduct and character. But there is no suffering in this world which can be sequestrated or kept under quarantine. It is an infection which is epidemic in virulance and pandemic in range. When the neighbours gets drunk and beats his wife and children we suffer no less than the victims of physical force. When a drunkard runs amok, no one's life in the street or the Mohalla is safe. When the poor flee from starvation by drinking themselves to self-forgetfulness, the rich really lose in service what the poor have lost in money. The repercussions of life are multilateral and, therefore, justify the policy which taxes the rich to wean the poor from the deadly sin of drink. The half per cent tax on the rental value of houses in Bombay is accordingly a cheap contribution by the rich to the emancipation of the poor, for in emancipating the latter from a monstrous evil, the former are ensuring the prevalence of peace, the reduction of crime, the promotion of efficiency and skill in service, prolonging the average longevity of the nation and augmenting the health and happiness of society. The opposition to taxation on the one hand or even to prohibition on the other emanates from a narrow outlook, and from selfishness or ignorance. Let us realise that righteousness exalteth a nation."

B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya.

Muslipatam, 26th July 1939.

Many Homes Will Be Saved

Message from Sjt. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Bombay:

"I stand for Prohibition four square, and the Government of Bombay has my best wishes for the success of this great experiment. Its benefits will be incalculable to the poor. Many homes will be saved from being wrecked.

"I have a serious difference of opinion with the Government with regard to the method adopted by them for meeting the losses of revenue resulting from Prohibition. I fear that the Urban Immovable Property Tax will involve a serious blow to the development of Local Self-Government. The programme of social well-being with which the Local Boards and the Municipalities are charged will be seriously curtailed.

"I am hoping, however, that my fears may prove groundless and I once again wish every success to the great measure which we are launching next month."

Jamnadas M. Mehta.

Joshi Wishes Success

Message from Sjt. N. M. Joshi, Servants of India Society, Bombay:—

"I sincerely wish success to the experiment of total Prohibition, which the Bombay Government have decided to begin from the 1st of August in the City of Bombay and its Suburbs. There are undoubted difficulties in the way of making Prohibition effective and successful. In my view it will cost Government much more than they are providing for, but the Government, once having launched upon the policy, ought to be ready to bear the additional cost, if it is necessary to prevent illicit distillation and smuggling. It is even more difficult to remove the causes which make people to resort to drink by way of a stimulant to a tired body and a method of drowning one's misery and anxieties due to poverty or some other adverse circumstances.

NEED OF OTHER REFORMS

"While wishing complete success to the policy adopted by the Government in prohibiting intoxicants I suggest that the Government of Bombay will lose no time in improving housing and in providing open spaces and healthy, open air recreation. They must prevent long hours of work in factories which is one of the main causes of the physical exhaustion of the working classes and also must take steps to increase wages to enable them to obtain proper nourishment and to remove the cause of anxiety from which the working class suffer due to want of security as regards employment and due to unprotected sickness and old age. Establishment of a system of compulsory education and a widespread effort for the removal of illiteracy are equally urgent. The real success of Prohibition depends upon its being accompanied, or being followed immediately by these other reforms, which in the opinion of some people deserve precedence. I hope the Government of Bombay will not delay these measures which are urgently needed not only on their own merits but without which even the success of the policy of prohibition will be jeopardised. There may be differences of views regarding the priority of order in which the Bombay Government should undertake urgent social reforms and we may press for the adoption of our individual views, but when once the decision is taken by the Government and a measure of reform is given a start by them, we must give them our wholehearted support and do our best to make the reform a success. I have great pleasure in expressing my feeling of great admiration to the Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder for having shown courage and zeal in undertaking this great measure of reform and I wish him all the success which he deserves."

18th July, 1939. N. M. JOSHI.

Bombay Must Make Good Her Claim

Message from Sjt. S. Satyamurti:—

"I offer the Bombay Government my very hearty congratulations on their resolve to introduce total prohibition of all intoxicating drinks and drugs in the City and Suburbs of Bombay on and from the 1st of August, 1939. The Congress is pledged to this programme and in spite of opposition, will succeed. I appeal to the great Parsi community in Bombay in the name of Dadabhai Nowroji, the Great Grand Old Man of India, to support this Prohibition. The Hindus and the Muslims are bound to support this scheme. Bombay claims to be the First City of India. In these days of moral values, her claim can be made good only by Bombay being the First City in India to go completely dry.

"I appeal once again to the patriotic and enlightened citizens of Bombay to help the Bombay Government to achieve the great end."

—S. SATYAMURTI.

MUNICIPAL WORKERS' UNION, BOMBAY

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Municipal Workers Union, Bombay will be held on Monday, at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the Union at Foras Road, to consider the letter of the Corporation, regarding the decision of the Committee appointed by the Corporation to invite representations from our Union before they consider the terms of employment of the lower paid employees of the Corporation belonging to the inferior service, such as their remuneration, hours of work, permanency, leave, provident fund, housing facilities and other amenities with a view to improve the service conditions of these employees. All the members are requested to attend.

PROHIBITION OR PERMISSION?

The "Indian Social Reformer" writes:—

"The Bombay Government in co-operation with the local Congress organization has organized a mass demonstration on the 1st August when Prohibition comes into force. There will be flag-salutations, open air mass meetings (if the weather permits), processions. The day is to be observed as a public holiday. We feel that all this fuss is both untimely and misplaced. Great social reforms are best begun quietly and without the blowing of trumpets. "The heavens were spread without a word." There are special reasons for inaugurating the Bombay scheme with as little fuss as possible. The scheme as it has emerged, if it can be regarded as final, is not so much Prohibition as a Permission scheme. What is prohibited with one hand is permitted with the other. When the Government announced its plan to attack the drink traffic in one of its biggest strongholds, Bombay city, we applauded their courage in declining the line of least resistance which other Congress Government have preferred, and supported them wholeheartedly though our own first inclination was in the direction of clearing the districts before approaching the capital. Since the last few weeks the Government policy has steadily tended to be whittled down. Gandhiji's declaration that Prohibition is a misnomer and that all that was intended was to cease licensing liquor shops, was a stunning blow to those who believed that Prohibition meant Prohibition as the term has come to be understood all over the world. We expected Government to come forward with a contradiction or at least an explanation. None has been forthcoming. The rules issued a few days ago by conceding that abstinence from liquor might lead to serious and permanent injury to the health of persons who were not minors, pulled out the biggest block in the foundation of Prohibition. Little is left of Prohibition now in the Government measure. It is safe to say that not many persons need now abstain who have not always done so voluntarily or by force of habit. In any case, there is not much cause for jubilation in the inauguration of this milk-and-water scheme. If we are mistaken, we shall readily apologise but, as we understand it, the scheme to be inaugurated on Tuesday is one not of Prohibition but of Permission. The contemplated celebration is inopportune for another reason. The Excise Minister, Dr. Gilder, has been estranged from his community and there is to-day talk of a social boycott. Our sympathies always go out to the man who is fighting with his back to the wall. This is what Dr. Gilder has been doing in one sphere and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in another. Even if the Prohibition scheme was intact, it would be wise not to put the Excise Minister in a more invidious position than his official duties absolutely entail. There is one another consideration. The Government has yet to obtain full statutory authority for its measure. Unlike other Congress Government, it has only a precarious majority of four or five in the Legislative Assembly. The Tuesday celebrations will be somewhat in the nature of hallooing before you are out of the wood."

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 31, 1939

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The first meeting of the recently started Provincial Rural Development Board, held at Poona on Saturday and yesterday, marks the opening of a new chapter in the history of rural reconstruction work in the province. Though some such work has been attempted in stray places for years past, the need for organised work on a nation-wide scale was first emphasised by Gandhiji. Later the Government of India interested themselves in the matter to some extent and in our own province Sir Fredrick Sykes inaugurated an organised scheme of rural welfare. But, as Mr. Latthe, Minister for Finance and Rural Development, observed at the Poona meeting, though Sir Fredrick himself wished his scheme to progress through "spontaneous popular work," it has continued to be "primarily under the guidance of district officials." The position will necessarily be different under an autonomous Congress Government enjoying the fullest confidence and guidance of Gandhiji, who has now devoted himself almost exclusively to village uplift.

Give It A Trial

The present Provincial Rural Development Board consists of seven officials and 33 non-officials and its work is "to advise on general principles and policy regarding rural development activities," while "the District Officer, with the aid of the District Board will execute that policy." Thus the Provincial Board will be purely advisory while, "in a sense, the District Boards will be executive bodies." It also appears that a programme for any district will be finally determined by officials. But Mr. Latthe has given an assurance that "the District officers would be under the control of the Boards if the latter functioned conscientiously and efficiently." The present plan deserves to be given a long enough trial and it may be altered in the light of experience. Under an autonomous Government there should not be any serious conflict between officials and non-officials. Mr. Latthe rightly remarks: "The old ideas which grew inevitably under an alien bureaucracy have got to be discarded at any rate in so far as this work is concerned. Where the people are the source of all official power, such a difference is entirely out of place."

Co-operative Movement

A more important question is the scope of the Board's work and the spirit in which its members discharge their responsibilities. Rural development is a vast subject, and in the interest of efficiency the work to be undertaken should be wisely limited both in its nature and extent. When in the course of the discussion following Mr. Latthe's speech Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande asked for particulars about the Board's work with regard to sanitation, medical relief, water supply, education and such other activities, Mr. Latthe is reported to have replied that the Board would be "mainly concerned about the economic development of villages." Sanitation and general elementary education are so vitally important activities in any scheme of rural uplift, that we trust they will not be outside the scope of the Board's work. As regards the spirit in which the work should be carried on, we wholeheartedly agree with Mr. Latthe's view that every aspect of rural uplift should be above all party or communal considerations and should seek, first and foremost, to promote self-reliance and team spirit among villagers. So long as rural welfare continues to be an accomplished fact rather than a paper programme and so long as it sets the helpless villager on his legs it does not matter very much whether the initiative is taken mainly by officials or non-officials. We think that the main difficulty will be financial, though people's contribution in free service may help limited funds go a long way. It is, therefore, some relief to have it from Mr. Latthe, that since he himself has initiated the scheme as Minister for Rural Development, it is "upto him to find adequate finance for it." Mr. Latthe rightly observed that "measures to emancipate the agriculturist from the heavy load of indebtedness under which he is groaning are probably the only foundation on which a scheme for development can be built, and in this scheme of emancipation the most essential factor is the co-operative movement." Given due encouragement to the co-operative movement, adequate measures to emancipate the agriculturist from his indebtedness, a fairer and juster system of land revenue administration and, above all, speedier expansion of the literacy campaign as well as the immediate introduction of free and compulsory education, the regeneration and reconstruction of our rural life will be amply assured.

A Fiasco

The Indian Shipping Conference which met at Simla last week ended in a fiasco, having been declared closed an hour after its commencement, without any definite conclusions being arrived at. This is not surprising nor altogether regrettable. The conference was called by the Government of India at a time and in a manner which were positively intriguing. We understand that early in May last the Scindia Company requested Government to call a conference of Indian shipping companies to adjust certain differences among them and discuss other matters of common interest. The Company repeated its request on May 22 for an early conference as its Chairman, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, was to sail for England in June. But Government replied early in June regretting their inability "to call a conference before your Chairman sails for England."

Mr. Walchand sailed on the 10th June and Government issued, on 11th June, invitations to shipping companies to attend a conference on the 26th, several purely Indian companies like the Indian Co-operative, the Ratnagar, the Eastern, the Bengal-Burma, the Malabar and the Merchant Steam Navigation Companies being uninvited. And this was done despite the fact that Mr. Walchand had gone to England to carry on negotiations in London on the very subjects that were to be discussed at the Simla Conference. In these circumstances the Scindia Company rightly refused to attend the Conference which was held despite pressing requests from Indian shipping interests for a postponement. And it was impossible for the British companies to discuss all the expected subjects or to come to any final conclusions on any without the co-operation of the Indian companies. It is said that another conference will be held this year. We trust it will be fully representative and will discuss all subjects calculated to promote Indian shipping. Among the steps necessary to ensure the prosperity of Indian shipping is the satisfaction of its demand for a predominant share in the coastal traffic.

The Last Chance

It is characteristic of Gandhiji to have asked the South African Committee to postpone, even at this eleventh hour, its campaign of passive resistance, proposed to be started on 1st August. He thinks he has "some hope of an honourable settlement" as both the British Government and the Government of India are making efforts in this direction and he has put himself "in touch with the Ministers". Whether hopes will once again turn dupes one cannot be quite sure. But if Gandhiji sees any ground for hope he cannot but give it a chance. And if the proposed campaign of passive resistance is of the right type, it will lose nothing by the postponement but may gain much. The leader of the campaign knows Gandhiji well and has full confidence in him and has obeyed him right loyally. Let us hope it is not yet too late for an honourable settlement.

Weakness Of Hitler's Germany

From A Special Correspondent

INTO the city of Budapest has burst a bombshell, a small pamphlet 99 pages long, every page of which is loaded with dynamite.

The book arraigns the official policy of the Hungarian Government in its attitude of subjection to Germany; it gives extracts from speeches made by German officers and high Nazi Officials and quotations from Nazi documents revealing German weakness during recent years.

The author is Dr. Ivan Lajos, a Hungarian professor in the Hungarian University of Pecs. He is not a Jew, influenced by the anti-Semitic tendency that operates in all the spheres of Axis influence, but a 100 per cent. Aryan.

Although the pamphlet sells at a high price in impoverished Hungary, nearly 30,000 copies have been sold in less than a week. It is passed from hand to hand; it is read by high and low alike; editions pour from the press—and still the demand grows. Sometimes the bookstalls are swept clean for hours.

Although the pamphlet impeaches the policy of Hungary, and exposes the weakness of Germany's claim to invincibility, copies have found their way to the desk of every Hungarian official. No one knows whence they come or how they reached their destination.

Although not one single review has appeared in the newspapers, and the pamphlet has not been mentioned even in the news or gossip columns, all Central Europe is talking of it, and it has become a best-seller which the Hungarian Censor has made no effort to suppress.

No one knows why. Such pamphlets have always been suppressed before.

★

Here are some extracts from the book whose title can be translated as "Germany's Chances in War," with the significant subheading "As seen in the Mirror of German Official Literature."

First, Dr. Lajos speaks, as a Hungarian, of what his own country has to hope from Germany Herr Benno Graf, a German authority, in a speech in Munich in 1933: "Hungary needs us; not we, Hungary. In the long run Hungary's policy is decided by Germany, and now by Nazi Germans. Miserable, paltry, Balkan Hungary, with its mere 8,000,000 hateful people has no right to demand an oath of allegiance from its German subjects.'"

Maps are already in circulation in both Germany and Hungary showing the frontier drawn at the River Raba and Lake Balaton in the centre of Hungary.

★

Having shown what would happen to Hungary after a German victory, Dr. Lajos turns his attention to her chances of winning it.

He quotes Colonel Ferdinand Friedensburg, of the German General Staff; "Only Russia is better off in coal and iron ore than she was in 1914. The successes achieved by Germany in the early days of the war were due to the fact that she had no difficulty in supplying these vital materials."

Colonel von Bulow, of the German General Staff, stated: "Only Russia could indefinitely supply aeroplanes for a protracted war."

General Scheffel, of the Air Ministry in Berlin, estimates the Russian air strength immediately available at 20,000 planes.

So much for the Eastern front. Now for the Western.

Dr. Lajos summons Herr Muhlner to witness from his book "War and the State" the crying need for trained officers and N.C.O. in the German Army.

Pre-Nazi Germany had 42 generals, 600 staff officers for its seven infantry and three cavalry corps. The existing army, on this basis, would require a six-fold increase in these numbers, but only in respect of generals have they been able to reach the required minimum.

According to the German military system a mobilised army consisting of 100 corps should possess at least 5,000 generals and staff officers. On their own figures they have only 3,850 available. And even of those the vast majority have been promoted with ultra-rapidity. On August 1, 1936, there were 16 full generals of whom only one was of that rank on January 1, 1933.

And the lower in the military hierarchy one goes the more fantastic are the promotions and the greater the gaps between service and rank.

So much for the men: what of the transport?

★

Germany is spending only 10 per cent. of what her railway officials say they require for new rolling stock. The normal rate of (peacetime) maintenance proves too great a burden to sustain. Trains run from eight to ten hours late—even expresses—and accidents have increased from 400 in 1932 to more than 1,000 in 1937.

Under war conditions, with industries centralised in the interior to avoid air attack, the length of journeys would be doubled and a double strain put on the railways.

Even in man-power, says the "Militar Wochenblatt," every man at the front needs eight men on the home front; but Stephen Possony in 1938 restated this figure at 12. Thus Germany would require the co-operation of other States to support her armies in the field—and there are no such States available. The same authority calculated that to sustain the presumed army of 3,000,000 men there would be needed 24,000,000 workers behind the lines.

Colonel Thomas, writing for the officially published "Kriegwirtschaftliche Jahrosberichte 1936," edited by Major Hesso, and supplied to the German War Office, said: "Once before false assumptions of a successful 'lightning war' landed us in utter disaster: that is why in these days of aerial and tank warfare we should not be misled by such dreams again."

★

Oil, gold, food-supplies, the armament industry, even prestige—and perhaps more important than all these, the certainty of America's attitude—Dr. Lajos reviews them all as seen by German eyes. There is not a word of comment: readers can draw their own conclusions.

In the last resort a war is fought by men. "You can drive men to the slaughter," said Pintschovius, the German military writer on the General Staff, "but you cannot drive them to fight."

★

What of the men in the German State?

Himmler, explaining in 1937 to the General Staff itself what steps he would take in a war, said: "We should have to fight on an internal front as well as the army, navy and air-force fronts. Any neglect would result in the loss of the war. Therefore, any unreliable elements

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 4).

When Will Hitler Strike?

(By a Central European correspondent, a German with wide experience of affairs and a range of contacts extending through all classes. This article continues his account of an interview with a leading Monarchist and Catholic, which he began last week).

II

Every now and then, as he spoke, the grey-haired little man would rise and take a document, photostat or map from his desk and spread it on the table for reference. Once he paused, and with a slight smile said, "I do not keep these materials here usually; I had them brought from another place because you were coming." Indeed, there were the death-warrants of fifty men and women on his table, should Himmler ever lay his hand on this material.

He continued his quiet, conversational discourse. I compress and simplify it here. "To suppose that Hitler is bound by the thesis laid down by Rosenberg in his "Mythus of the Twentieth Century," or even by his own dicta in "Mein Kampf", is to be merely naive. Hitler has said the last word in this statement: 'I have no programme, only objects and goals.'

"At the moment the mist illuminating authority on Nazi geo-political theory is Haushofer. It is he who has passed beyond the Rosenberg slogans of 'race' and self-determination, to the limitless claims of 'lebensraum' for the young and virile nations.'

★

"According to this line of argument, small States 'of inadequate world-political extent of area' must inevitably be drawn into the 'orbit of protection of the dynamic world-states,' which means before else, Germany. Clearly, this offers the Nazi chiefs-exactly the theoretical basis they need for aggression in whatever direction seems desirable.

"The question remains, is this expansion an inner necessity of Nazi Germany, or an accidental feature which may be cured by appeasement? This is a fundamental matter.

"The most intelligent of the upper hierarchy are well aware of the answer to this question. Nazism, as an acute English diplomat has said, is a hoop that must fall when it stops. The reason lies in its economic structure.

★

"The entire control of German economy is now held in the hands of a dozen men, the banker-industrialist group of the Krupp-Thyssen combine which put Hitler in power. Uniting with the Party through Goering, who has reorganised mining and transport (the so-called nationalisation) to provide them with cheap material and transport, this key alliance of heavy industry with finance has launched the terrific tempo of rearmament on Europe.

"It was not merely that German rearmament has so warped the national economy that everything has been drawn into the vortex of heavy industry. It is not only that this gave them the necessary levers to control exports and imports, break the unions, and suck the entire consumption-goods industries dry of their profits.

"It is simply that they had to expand or explode. The Englishman whom they hate and fear most, Churchill, was the man who first made this public overseas. The more that German economy fell under their control, the less they could cope with the profits that were accumulating and smothering their financial structure, weighing it down, crushing it. Capital had to find an outlet, or become a mere waste product.

"At the moment this vast accumulation of financial power is be-

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 5).

Frankly Speaking

The Palestine Rebellion

London claims reports from Palestine of "encouraging symptoms of a decline of the rebel movement." Leaders, we are told, have fled, troops have captured large quantities of arms and munition and armed gangs who remain have not only no backing but are actually resisted by the people. All this is so delightful, but it is wishful propaganda which has been resorted to not for the first time in connection with the revolt of Arabs for their rights. The "rebellion" has been brought under control and even effectively suppressed a number of times in the past! The facts of the situation are, of course, different. Palestine is literally overrun by British troops and the population is being deliberately terrorised into accepting what every Arab has rejected—excluding, of course, the Nashashibis who are inevitably to be found in every country. The "rebellion", is by no means dead: only it is working under severe handicaps. It cannot die for the very simple reason that bombs, bayonets and ruthlessness cannot conquer a people's awakened passion for their independence.

Anglo-Japanese Hitch

It is good news that differences have arisen over the question of Chinese currency in the Anglo-Japanese negotiations. The British Government have got the opportunity to retire, though without much grace now, from a position which is at once cowardly and contemptible. America has given a valuable lead and provided what is more valuable, namely, moral support to a Cabinet so demoralised that it can think only in terms of surrenders and base betrayal. The question is whether Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax will take the opportunity. Meanwhile the anti-British campaign in Chinese territory occupied by the Japanese continues without interruption and with unabated bullying intensity, the latest instance being that Shansi has been cleared—in pursuit of "special requirements" presumably—of all Britons including missionaries.

A Suspicious Hint

Replying the other day to questions on the subject Mr Chamberlain declared, as a matter of principle, that Parliament would be summoned during the summer recess if, for instance, "Government contemplated some important departure in their foreign policy." This would naturally arouse suspicions in the minds of those who know the history of Mr. Chamberlain's statesmanship. These suspicions are heightened by a report of the well-known Diplomatic Correspondent who wrote only last week that "the belief is expressed in foreign diplomatic circles that the negotiations (with Russia) will drag on until after Parliament has adjourned, and will then lapse because the British Government would prefer a new and very sensational attempt to come to a settlement with Germany.."

Bonnet's Confidence

In the context of Mr. Bartlet's report Mr. Chamberlain's hint, however hypothetical of a departure in foreign policy, acquires a sinister significance. Is he thinking of another betrayal and of sabotaging Anglo-Russian negotiations? A Paris message, however, says that according to M. Bonnet the Anglo-Franco-Russian negotiations have already been "successfully concluded on all essentials" and that the only remaining "slight shades of differences" as regards indirect aggression were "only a matter of drafting". Once before also M. Bonnet had been certain of imminent success, and nothing happened. But there certainly are substantial prospects of an agreement being achieved at last—the most important being Britain's consent, after opposition, to the paring of staff talks. The fundamental condition of success, however, is that France and British public opinion do not allow Mr. Chamberlain to escape into realism again.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

Sixteen British missionaries from the hospital at Laeyuanfu, driven out by the Anti-British movement, were marooned at the junction of Shin-Chi-Chuang owing to floods, which have completely disrupted traffic on the railway. Practically all British missionaries have now been driven from Shansi.—Reuter.

* * * *

The Army Indianisation Committee, presided over by Lieut.-General Sir Roger Wilson has the following for its members:—Capt. Sir Shermohammad Khan, Sir A. P. Patro, Sir Jogendra Singh, Sir Mohammad Yakub, the Hon. Nawabzada Khurshid Ali Khan, the Hon. V. V. Kalekar, Pandit H. N. Kunzru, Dr. B. S Moonje, Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das, Col. M. A. Rahman, Capt. Dalpat Singh and Mr. P. R. Damzen.

Know any one of them? Only one or two? Will it's your own fault.

* * * *

Rajen Babu had half-an-hour's talk with the Deshgaurab on the question of the political prisoners.

But the suggestion is not true that the latter opened the conversations by declaring that Rajen Babu was wrong.

* * * *

DECLINE IN PALESTINE REBEL MOVEMENT

ENCOURAGING SIGNS

—London Report.

That is to say, there is no change in the situation.

* * * *

Anglo-India ingratiatingly calls the recent American move as a "Shock for Japan."

It is. But the question is: Will it be an inspiring thrill for Britain?

* * * *

Japanese newspapers "complain" that divergence of views has arisen between Arita and Craigie.

But they needn't worry. All that they need to secure relief is to invoke their "special requirements" of British trousers and everything will be O. K.—unless, of course, the British have accepted America's offer to cover their nakedness.

* * * *

According to M. Bonnet, the French Foreign Minister, the Anglo-Franco-Russian agreement is now "only a matter of drafting."

It is more than enough for Mr. Chamberlain's realism.

* * * *

Mr. Chamberlain, according to himself, is healthy because "I have a clear conscience, a cast-iron digestion and I sleep like a log."

Leaving his conscience aside, who does not know the British Premier's ability to make a digestible meal of anything and then sleep like a log?

* * * *

8 million worth of gold lodged by the Republican Government of Spain with the Bank of France have been returned to General Franco.

We hope Italy and Germany were duly represented at the unloading ceremony.

* * * *

Senapati Bapat, organiser of the Forward Bloc in Maharashtra, has dissociated himself from Deshgaurab Bose's policy on Prohibition in Bombay.

The Senapati has presumably been got at by the Rightists. In any case, a press statement from Calcutta is indicated.

* * *

A young man walked breezily into the doctor's surgery. 'Ah, good-morning, sir!' he said. 'I've just dropped in to tell you how greatly I benefited from your treatment.'

The doctor eyed him up and down. 'But I don't remember you,' he said. 'You're not one of my patients.'

'I know,' replied the other, 'but my uncle was, and I'm his heir.'

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Most of the slips occur after the cup has been to the lip.

Some doctors know everything about diseases—except a cure.

Some legislators have such broad views that they can straddle almost any question.

Man likes to cling a delusion, especially if it comes in the form of a pretty woman.

Every man may have his price, but it is always greater than his neighbour thinks he is worth.

South Africa Satyagraha Postponed

Response To Mahatma's Cable Appeal

HOPE OF HONOURABLE SETTLEMENT

Congo Indians Acquitted Of Gold Theft Charge

JOHANNESBURG, July 29.

DR. Dadoo, Leader of the Passive Resistance Movement of Transvaal Indians, has issued the following statement:—

"In view of the cabled advice given by Mahatma Gandhi to me and also of his public appeal to postpone Passive Resistance pending further advice from him, the Passive Resistance Committee desires to inform the public and volunteers that it will accede to the request of Mahatma Gandhi.

Mahatma Gandhi has been our guide and mentor in all that the Passive Resistance Council has been doing in this matter and we shall wholeheartedly await his advice, for, we realise that his interest in the cause of Indians in South Africa has not abated even though many years have elapsed since he left South African shores.

I, however, desire to stress the fact that the Asiatic (Transvaal Land and Trading) Act 1939 which aims at virtual economic extinction of the Indian community in Transvaal casts a slur of inferiority on the whole Indian nation. The Passive Resistance Council sincerely hopes that the negotiations now proceeding will result in an honourable settlement."—Reuter.

SATYAGRAHA IN HYDERABAD

Hindu Mahasabha Resolves To Suspend Movement But Demands General Amnesty

(From Our Correspondent.)
(By Telephone.)

POONA, July 31.

The Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha met here under the presidency of Mr. Savarkar and passed a resolution advising the suspension of Civil Resistance campaign in Hyderabad, with a view to find out as to how the Hyderabad Government meet the fundamental grievances of Hindu subjects in the actual operation of the Reforms. It assures the Nizam Government that if the hopes and promises held out in the Reforms announcement are realised in practice, the Hindus will not fail to work the Constitution in a spirit of responsive co-operation.

GENERAL AMNESTY

By another resolution the Working Committee has requested the Nizam Government to grant a general amnesty to all the Hyderabad civil resisters who are now in the Hyderabad jails.

In another resolution passed by the Committee, it is emphasised that the suspension of the Civil Resistance movement means only the beginning of an intensive constitutional struggle.

By another resolution passed by the Working Committee, a Committee has been appointed to enquire into the grievances of the Hindus in Bhopal and Rampur States.

RELEASE BENGAL POLITICALS

By yet another resolution release of politicals in Bengal has been requested.

NO INTERNAL DISSENSION

Spanish Minister Rejects Reports, But Admits Incidents

BURGOS, July 29.

There are no two trends in Spanish politics, declared General Franco's brother-in-law, Senor Suner, Minister of the Interior, in an exclusive interview to "Reuter".

Senor Suner roundly rejected reports of internal dissension, but said it was only natural that when a new State was feeling its way forward there should be incidents.

"The case of General Queipo Dellano was settled quite simply and smoothly. General Yague, far from being arrested, is on the best terms with me."—Reuter.

HINDU SABHA EXECUTIVE

POONA, July 30.

Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, arrived here yesterday in connection with the meeting of the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha which has been summoned to consider the reforms recently announced by H. E. H. Nizam.

Mr. Ramkrishna Pande of Sholapur has also arrived here while Dr. B. S. Monje is expected to-day. —United Press.

World Achievement.

The Emancipation Of Woman

We must not overlook one of the outstanding achievements of this century—the emancipation of woman.

Most of us now take woman's entry into almost every sphere of life as something perfectly normal and natural, but could we go back to the Victorian notion of woman—the man's inferior partner in the home—we should realise the vast progress which has been made.

Women to-day share all the activity of life. They are to be found in banks and in Government departments, on the Stock Exchange, in insurance, in shipping, the Civil Service, and elsewhere. They excel in journalism and authorship, in sport and daring, in lion-shooting and aviation, in Channel swimming and advertising. Broadcasting has given still more opportunity for women; and more and more women are taking up professional work —as doctors, dentists, and so on. as accountants and architects men outnumber them in the proportion of 50 to one, as librarians women outnumber men.

All this—though it has brought its own crop of problems and very real difficulties—is a social advance of profound and far-reaching importance. It has materially altered the machinery of the home and of our social order; and though there are among us many who can see only the deplorable consequences, there are also among us those who realise that, if not taken too far, this liberation of woman, this equality of the sexes, this bigger world into which woman has at last entered, is in the main an achievement of supreme significance.

(L.)

Genghis Khan's Remains

Japanese Plot To Secure Allegiance Of Khan's Descendants

SHANGHAI, (By Mail).

By the recent removal of the remains of Genghis Khan from Inner Mongolia to somewhere in North-West China, the Chinese authorities believe that they have succeeded in frustrating a Japanese plot to steal the Khan's remains as a means of securing the allegiance of the descendants of the Mongol conqueror.

The Chinese Government is said to have acted immediately on learning that the Japanese were planning to strike southward with a column of shock troops from Paotow, western terminus of the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, rob the tomb and carry the remains away to Kweihwa, seat of the Japanese-fostered Mongolian Federated Autonomous Government.

The Chinese Government has ordered that sacrifices be offered before the great Khan's shrine four times a year.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS KILLED

"In Course Of Fulfilling Duties"

MOSCOW, July 30.

General Kholzunov and three other officers of the Air Force High Command were killed" in the course of fulfilling their duties."

No details are published. It is presumed that the 'plane in which they were travelling crashed. A hundred high officers of the army have signed a tribute, and a list disposes of the recent foreign rumours of a new army purge.—Reuter

SIX MEN LEAVE FOR IRELAND UNDER POLICE SURVEILLANCE

LONDON, July 30

Six men, alleged to be I. R. A. sympathisers including "the man with a slough" left Euston for Ireland last night under the surveillance of special police officer. Extraordinary precautions were taken by the police to prevent the public from seeing the men depart. The police shepherded the suspects into a reserved carriage of the Irish Mail which left with blinds drawn.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN HYDERABAD

Two Killed And Seven Injured: Communal Situation Worsens

HYDERABAD (Dn.): July 30.

"A petty and purely accidental verbal altercation between two wayfarers at Gulzar House in the city resulted in worsening of the communal situation in the afternoon of July 29, says an Official Communique.

It adds: "Acting on exaggerated rumours of an incident persons began to flock towards the scene where within a short time a gathering of several thousands had collected.

One of the immediate results was the closing of shops between the Charminar and Afzalgunj.

The timely arrival of a force of additional police and later on of the army prevented the situation from assuming grave proportions and assembled crowds were dispersed. Seven persons were injured, one of whom died in the General Hospital subsequently. Another death occurred owing to stray assault at Begum Bazar.

EXPLOSION IN DHULPET

"Dhulpet continued to be calm except for an explosion in a house. An inmate found in possession of an explosive matter appeared to have been wounded by an accidental explosion of a bomb which he was carrying. A person concerned has been placed under arrest.

In yesterday's communique three deaths were reported, but it has been found on further enquiry that there were only two deaths. —A.P.

LONDON, July 30.

Admiral Sir Dudley Pound has been promoted Admiral of the Fleet on Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt's retirement.

Vice-Admiral Sir Sidney R. Bailey has been promoted Admiral and Rear-Admiral Herbert Fitzherbert promoted Vice-Admiral. —Reuter.

Fortification In Saar

Hitler Makes Surprise Tour Of Regions

BERLIN, July 29.

Herr Hitler and Herr von Ribbentrop unexpectedly toured the fortifications in the Saar regions, according to a communique. The Fuehrer later returned to Bayreuth.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION

Parliamentary Committee For Special Study Of Empire Problems

RUGBY, July 29.

It is expected that the Prime Minister will announce in the House of Commons next week Government decision to agree to the setting up of a Parliamentary Committee which will keep continuously under review questions affecting the Colonial Empire. Opinion is growing that on occasion of debates in the House of Commons on Colonial Office estimates, questions to the Secretary of State do not give adequate expression to Parliament's sense of responsibility for the Colonial Empire. It is thought that the Colonial Affairs Committee would be able to perform useful service in studying and reporting to the House on various aspects of Colonial Administration and social and economic conditions of Colonies.—B. O. W.

RAISING FRANCE'S BIRTH-RATE

Bachelors And Childless Couples To Pay Extra Tax

PARIS, July 30.

Bachelors and childless couples who have been married more than two years will have to pay an additional tax to provide some of the money needed for the new six million sterling "family code", to raise France's birth-rate, according to the official journal. Childless widows, widowers and divorcees will also be called to contribute. The levy on the last-named group and on bachelors will range from 3 to 20 per cent. of the taxable income and on childless couples from two to 14 per cent.—Reuter.

DRIVE TOWARDS NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

Spain Expects Work From Adults For 15 Days

MADRID, July 30.

All Spaniards between the ages of 18 and 50 must, under a new Decree, work for 15 days in the interests of national reconstruction or pay a contribution equal in value to the work, the maximum being about 12 shillings.—Reuter.

LATE DR. K. N. BAHADURJI

41st Death Anniversary Celebrations

The 41st anniversary celebrations of the death of late Dr. Kaikhashru N. Bahadurji will be celebrated at the Allbless Baug on Sunday next (August 6), under the presidency of Sardar Khan Bahadur Dasturji Noshirwan Kekobad of Poona. After the Jashan ceremony, the Navjoti ceremony of poor Parsi children and the wedding ceremony of a Parsi couple will be performed.

There will be no dinner held this year, due to the sad death of Mr. Bejonji, brother of Mr. Framroze A. Dubash, who is conducting these functions, every year, to keep the memory of the great doctor green.

STOP PRESS

13 RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED

CALCUTTA, July 30.

The resignations of thirteen members of the Council including those of Dr. B. C. Roy, Dr. Prafulla Ghosh and Mr. Kiron Shankar Roy were accepted.—United Press.

MITIC BEAT GOEPFERT

ZAGREB, July 31.

Mitic beat Goepfert, 6—1, 6—2, 6-3. Puncec beat Henkel, 10—8, 6—3, 6—0.—Reuter.

Independence Of Balkan States

Greek Premier Declares Entente Will Guard Their Integrity

ATHENS, July 30.

Prime Minister, Metaxas, speaking at a banquet in honour of the Turkish Minister at Athens declared that countries of the Balkan Entente would jealously guard their independence and territorial integrity.

He added: "In the grave hours through which we are passing the Union gives us the strength, which we want to employ unceasingly in the service of peace."—Reuter.

SUGAR QUOTAS

Statistical Position In Third Year

LONDON, July 29.

Favourable replies have been received to the International Sugar Council's proposals for dealing with the statistical position in the third quota year which, therefore, will now become effective.

According to a Communique issued this evening it is estimated that the consumption requirements of the free market amount to 3,218,000 metric tons to which are added 35,000 metric tons which, it is expected, will have to be met out of stocks owing to the second quota year's requirements which are expected to exceed export quotas.

The United Kingdom and the Empire are entitled to 1,75,000 metric tons representing 65 per cent of the total quantity by which the estimated United Kingdom consumption and Empire import requirements for the year exceed such requirements for the basic year ended August 31, 1937.

To assist the adoption of effective measures for the third quota year the Dominions and Colonies have agreed not to claim at present the following amounts, namely, South Africa and Australia 25,000 metric tons and the Colonial Empire 5,000 metric tons.

It is estimated that the outlet for free market suppliers is 3,111,000 metric tons. The basic export quotas on the other hand amount to 3,647,500 metric tons, but in the light of experience the Council is satisfied that quotas amounting to 71,000 would not be used during the third year. Effective quotas will thus be reduced to 3,576,500 exceeding estimated requirements by 465,500.

In order to bridge this gap, various countries have voluntarily surrendered parts of their quotas totalling 385,500 and further reductions in quota are made by Cuba and Dominica totalling 80,000 metric tons.—Reuter.

STRENGTH OF BRITAIN'S AIR FORCE

Extension Of Long-Distance Flights Over Whole Of Empire Envisaged

LONDON, July 30.

A time when the Royal Air Force long distance exercises will extend not only over Europe but over the whole of the Empire was envisaged by Capt. Balfour Under-Secretary for Air, who was deputising for Sir Charles Kingsley-Wood at a luncheon by the Belfast Harbour Board.

He said that the exercises over France had given a tremendous demonstration of the strength and efficiency of the Air Force. "If we could do that twenty-one years after the war, what should we be doing twenty-one years from now?" he asked. He believed that they would be doing long-distance exercises right throughout the Empire. —Reuter.

ITALIAN MANOEUVRES IN MEDITERRANEAN

ROME, July 30.

Important Italian air manoeuvres in the Central Mediterranean are revealed in a communique. The manoeuvres lasted from Tuesday until Friday and 408 aircraft participated. Entire squadrons carried out bombardments with full warloads of bombs over a distance of hundred miles from the base.—Reuter.

One Step On Road To Renaissance

M. Reynaud Explains New Decrees: France In Armament Race In Spite Of Herself

PARIS, July 29.

"ONE more step on the road to the renaissance of France" was how M. Reynaud, Finance Minister, described the new decrees in a broadcast to the nation."

He said the problem facing France was how a people enjoying an ancient and humane civilisation could live without fear by the side of a nation always on a war footing and made frantic by leaders. They were in the armaments race in spite of themselves. "When you were in a race you might run and be the fastest runner and best stayer."

In June France exported 25 per cent. more volume and 40 per cent. more in value than in June 1938. "The value of our exports appreciably equals the combined total of war, air and marine orders." France had the greatest gold reserve after America. In the last five days she had brought a further eleven tons of gold in France. Gold holdings of the Bank of France had attained 97 milliard francs.—Reuter.

FRENCH ELECTIONS POSTPONED

PARIS, July 28.

The Cabinet which sat for three hours unanimously approved of a decree postponing the general election for two years.

Other decrees merged all State Wireless Station under one authority, strengthened the counter espionage services and established a Commissariat of general information attached to the Prime Minister's Office.

EARLIER:

The Cabinet met again this morning to discuss the decrees. The decree postponing elections is encountering considerable criticism in Leftwing political circles.

It is understood a "family code" will consist of some 150 clauses, of new measures costing about six million sterling. It will also include encouragement of settlement of young people in the land.

M. Reynaud is broadcasting this evening on new decrees of a financial nature to be approved including a tax on bachelors.—Reuter.

SUSPENSION OF BY-ELECTIONS

PARIS, July 29.

A decree to-night temporarily suspends by-elections to the Chamber except those necessitated by death of members. The measure is believed to be designed to prevent by-elections through individual or collective resignations.—Reuter.

SIR HORMUSJI ADENWALLA

Reported To Be Doing Well After Setback In Health On Friday

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Sir Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwalla, the Parsi business magnate met with a serious accident a few days back. Complications set in, and his health took serious turn on Friday and Saturday.

It is now reported, he is making steady progress. Sir Hormusji who is 84 years old had a nasty fall in his bungalow. Serious developments took place and anxiety was felt for his health until this morning.

The doctors, however, now hold the opinion that Sir Hormusji has come out through the crisis and is expected to bear the illness with greater fortitude.

Friends and others making constant inquiries kept the telephone at Sir Hormusji's residence incessantly ringing till late in the night.

PRAYERS OFFERED BY PARSI INSTITUTIONS

The news of Sir Hormasji C. Adenwalla's sudden illness and the serious turn it took on Friday last has cast a gloom over the entire Parsi community. Prayers wishing for his speedy recovery were offered on Saturday and Sunday.

On Saturday a large gathering was held, under the auspices of a few well-known Parsi institutions, at the Wadiaji's Fire Temple, Dhobi Talao. At the outset the Jashan ceremony was performed, after which joint prayers were offered. Speeches were made, among others, by Dasturji Kekhashru Mahiar Kutar, Mr. Faredun Dadachanji, Ervad F. A. Bode, recounting the manifold services Sir Hormasji had rendered to the community, his unostentatious deeds of munificence, etc.

FEDERAL COUNCIL FUNCTION

The well-known Parsi institution, the Parsi Federal Council, called the "Parsi Parliament" which had arranged a 'Prohibition Dinner' on Saturday, cancelled the function on learning the serious turn Sir Hormasji's health had taken: but, instead, held a gathering in which Jashen ceremony was performed and joint prayers were offered, wishing for his speedy recovery.

T. Z. MANDAL FUNCTION

The Tardeo Zarthosti Mandal, which had come into being solely by the initial monetary help given by Sir Hormasji, and who is its President, held on Sunday a Jashan ceremony, after which prayers were offered. Speeches were made eulogising the unique service Sir Hormasji had made to the community and whose presence was necessary at the present juncture when the community was passing through critical time. Among the speakers were: Dr. N. F. Mogrelia, Mrs. Ruttonbai B. Pavri, Khan Saheb M. H. Dadachanji, Messrs. Kawasha Talyarkhan, N. Engineer, F. Marshall, and Padam Pavri.

MOSCOW LOAN TO CHINA

No Confirmation Of Report, Soviet And Chinese Sources Reticent

MOSCOW, July 30

No confirmation is obtainable here of the Chinese press report that arrangements have been concluded for Soviet credits to China totalling thirty million sterling. Both Soviet and Chinese sources are reticent on the subject.—Reuter.

ALL BRITONS DRIVEN OUT OF SHANSI

Sad Plight Of Ten Missionaries

PEKING July 30

Sixteen British missionaries from the hospital at Laeyuanfu driven out by the Anti-British movement, were marooned at the junction of Shih-Chi-Chauang owing to floods which have completely disrupted traffic on the railway. Practically all British missionaries have now been driven from Shansi.—Reuter.

NANKING GOVERNMENT'S FIAT

Taxes And Customs Dues To Be Paid In New Huashing Bank

TOKYO, July 30.

All taxes and customs duties in the Japanese-occupied areas of Central China in future will be paid in the notes of the new Huashing Commercial Bank, says the Domei Agency, in a telegram from Nanking, which states that a decree of this effect has been issued by the Japanese-sponsored Nanking reformed Government who control the new Bank.—Reuter..

"IS GANDHIJI WALKING INTO FEDERAL TRAP?"

Jinnah's Appeal To Lord Linlithgow Not To Force Federation On Unwilling India

MUSLIM LEAGUE'S OPPOSITION REITERATED

BOMBAY: July 30.

The All-India Muslim League's opposition to the Federal Scheme is reiterated by Mr. Mohamed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, in the course of a statement.

Mr. Jinnah appeals to Lord Linlithgow and His Majesty's Government not to force the Federal Constitution "upon an unwilling India in the teeth of opposition."

Following is the text of the statement:—

From the decision of the Indian Princes at their Bombay meeting characterising the terms of the draft instruments of accession to Federation as fundamentally unsatisfactory and unacceptable, one would have concluded that neither the British Government nor Lord Linlithgow would persist in it any more. That was the most representative gathering of the Indian Princes and the State Ministers and they decided 'nem con' that the draft instruments were fundamentally not acceptable to them.

ALLEGED COERCION.

"This decision was arrived at after various deliberations which had taken place for more than a year, and after a thorough examination of the situation and the provisions of the Government of India and the draft instruments of accession. One naturally wonders why after this time is extended to the 1st September.

Alarming reports have appeared in the press that the Princes are being coerced by the Paramount Power and their Agents. Tremendous propaganda is carried on in some section of the Press with a view to threaten as to the consequences of their "holding out." It is said that they will never get better terms, that unless they come into Federation they are doomed to destruction and that their best safeguard is the goodwill of Lord Linlithgow and the Paramount Power.

DEFECTS OF FEDERATION.

"The basic principles and the fundamental merits of the federal scheme are forgotten. It has been pointed out times out of number that the federal scheme gives no real control or responsibility to the legislature, whereas all vital departments of the Government are outside the pale of the Legislature or the Ministry that might be formed, and even with regard to the minor departments which are transferred to the legislature and would be in charge of the Ministry, the powers of the Governor-General are greater and larger than those of Hitler.

"In the first instance, no doubt the Princes think that the federal scheme is detrimental to their interests, and also that of their people and the States generally, and that they are called upon to make a tremendous sacrifice and for what purpose? They naturally do not wish to be the pawns in the federal scheme to be used by the Paramount Power. They know that the Congress is opposed to it, and so is the Muslim League. With whom are they then to federate? Therefore, not only would they be signing their own death warrant by joining the Federation—but to what purpose is the question? Will they be helping the country? Will they be helping the Hindus or the Mussalmans, as there is not even two per cent of responsibility given at the Centre.

CONGRESS OPPOSITION.

"I therefore, trust that apart from their interests and sacrifices, which they are called upon to make, in the larger interests of India, they will stand by their Bombay decision and not be coerced by any outside agencies. As to the Congress which represents a solid body of Hindus in the country, their declarations are clear that they are fundamentally opposed to the federal scheme. Will the Congress be allured into accepting this federal scheme as it is urged upon them to do so on the ground that otherwise the Mussalmans will break away as they are thinking already of Pakistan which will mean the destruction of All India Unity? Will the Congress accept this constitution because the Mussalmans have a special additional grievance that they are not adequately safeguarded in the federal scheme?

IS GANDHIJI WALKING INTO THE TRAP?

Will it satisfy the ambition of some Congress leaders that in this dummy legislature without control and responsibility on all vital matters, because they will secure a majority and therefore, dominate in number over the Mussalmans, it is good enough to accept it? It has been openly said that Mahatma Gandhi conveyed at Rajkot to some of his followers that they will have to accept the federal scheme as embodied in the Government of India Act. A few days ago when he was interviewed at Lahore, it is reported, that he asked a question as to what his opinion was as to federation, and he declined to make any statement.

Is Mahatma Gandhi going to fall into the trap for the sake of merely having a Congress majority under this wretched federal scheme and is he going to be frightened to death on the score that the Mussalmans will break away and it might lead to a partition of India? Is he going to accept this halter round India's neck simply for the sake of dominating the Mussalmans in those few minor departments which are transferred to the legislature? I cannot believe it, and I cannot believe that the Congress will be a party to such a betrayal of the vital interests of India.

As regards the Muslim League, I need not repeat that we are firmly and definitely opposed to the scheme of federation as embodied in the Government of India Act, and I once more appeal to Lord Linlithgow and his Majesty's Government not to force this federal constitution upon unwilling India and in the teeth of the real, genuine opposition by every responsible party in the country, and save the fair name of Britain and his own prestige and reputation in the annals of future history and India.—A.P.

Bengal Congress Election Tribunal

CALCUTTA, July 30.

At a meeting of the newly formed Executive Council of the B.P.-C.C. held this afternoon at its office under the presidency of Mr. Rajen Dev, Vice-President, the Election Tribunal consisting of Messrs. Charu Chandra Roy, M.L.A., Dr. Charuchandra Banerjee and Muzaffar Ahmed was formed. Of the 149 members 120 were present.

The minority group most of whom tendered resignations of their membership from the Council today protesting against the validity of the requisition meeting of July 26. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee did not attend.—United Press.

A SHORT STORY

Made Crisis

By MEREDITH SCHOLL

"Dear God," Laura prayed, "don't let this happen. Please, please don't let it happen." For a long time she remained on the floor near the bed, her head pillowed on her arm, allowing tears to flow unchecked.

Presently she rose and went to the window. She stood there, looking out at the front lawn and the flagstone walk, remembering how many times she had stood there waiting for Donald to come swinging in through the gate, her heart leaping at sight of his tall handsome figure even after six years of being married.

And now she could never expect him again. Thinking about it, it seemed impossible that this thing would have happened, that another woman could have come between them. That sort of thing was for fiction, for idle gossip. It couldn't happen to sane, normal, everyday people.

But it had happened. This thought kept recurring. Cruelly. Each new recurrence more stunning, more merciless than the one before.

It had been a blow. Wholly unexpected. She had attributed his moodiness to poor business. She had believed he was only depressed, and she had tried to cheer him. What a fool she had been. All during those long months he had been seeing her....the other woman. It had been preying on his mind.

She pressed her nails into the palms of her hand until blood showed. Desperation shone in her eyes. What could she do? How could she hold him? How could she make him see that she needed him, and he her. She remembered stories she had read. Something always happened to bring the estranged couple together. Some sort of crisis. The sickness of their child....

The bedroom door opened. Laura whirled, all thoughts but the concern of little Dolly, who stood there in her long nighties, rubbing her eyes, driven from her mind.

"Mummy, I afraid. I had a bad dream. Mummy, please let me sleep with you."

Laura scooped the child into her arms, held her close, crooning over her. Dolly cuddled in her mother's lap and closed her eyes in happy security.

Laura looked down into the sweet, innocent face, and suddenly her own heart began to pound.

"Dolly! Wake up! We're going to play a game."

Dolly's eyes opened wide. "Game? Oh, I like games. What kind of game, mummy?"

"We'll play a game and fool daddy. We'll tell him you're sick and have the doctor come in and everything."

Dolly clapped her hands. "Oh mummy! That will be fun. Will

6-29

Laura scooped the child into her arms, held her close.

daddy think I'm really and truly sick?"

"If you pretend good and hard. You must make believe you're terribly sick, and you must never tell him we were only playing.

"I Wont, mummy. Oh, let's do it now."

Laura's heart was thumping harder when she went to the 'phone. She was a fool, but women less desperate, she knew, had been greater fools.

She called Don's club and had him paged, but he wasn't there. So she left word for him to hurry home; that Dolly was sick. Then she called all the places where he could possibly be and left a similar message.

Dolly was wide awake when she went back upstairs. "Is Daddy coming now, Mummy? Is the doctor coming? He won't give me any bad pills, well he?"

Laura sat by the small bed and read aloud until Dolly went to sleep. Then she tried to finish the novel she had started. An hour passed. Two. She got up and went downstairs. What a fool she was. What an idiot. It wasn't likely that he would come even if——

Quick footsteps sounded on the porch. The door flew open. Don stared at her, eyes wide with apprehension. "Laura! For God's sake, what happened? What did the doctor say it was?"

Laura's heart froze. The doctor! She had forgotten all about the doctor. And even if she had summoned him, how ridiculous it would be. Suddenly she knew how utterly stupid it all was. She started to speak, but Don was halfway up the stairs.

She heard him open the nursery door. She heard Dolly's exclamation. Laura stood before the fireplace, waiting, fearful, determined to somehow face it through.

Fifteen minutes passed. The nursery door opened, closed. Don came down the stairs slowly. He stopped on the last step and looked at her. She lifted her chin a fraction of an inch.

"Laura"! He came toward her. "Dolly told me. I——I——it's hard to believe." He paused. The words wanted to say wouldn't come. "Darling, I left only because—because I'm such a wretched failure. I can never give you the things you want. The things you deserve. You're young and——"

"Please!" Her voice was harsh. "How can you talk so after telling me about——her?"

His face cleared. He almost smiled. "Why, honey, there isn't any other woman. There was never any one but you. I——I had to tell you something that you'd believe. I——"

It was then that she broke down and reached out her arms and he came into them. And she thought: "It does happen in real life, even if you have to manufacture the crisis."

Left Wing In Muslim League

HASRAT MOHANI'S MOVE: SOLICITUDE FOR MASSES

BOMBAY, July 30.

A move is afoot, on the initiative of Maulana Hasrat Mohani, to form a Left Wing Party in the All-India Muslim League. It will be recalled that Mr. Mohani interested himself in the newly formed League of Radical Congressmen, under Mr. M. N. Roy's leadership, shortly after his arrival from England.

Since his arrival in Bombay his proposal to form a Left-Wing in the Muslim League has met with enthusiasm from the younger progressive members who will shortly meet to discuss the preliminary steps in this connection.

In the course of an appeal in this connection Mr. Mohani states: "We are sure that you share the view that the progress and prosperity of the Muslim masses require freedom from the yoke of foreign Imperialism as well as all other forms of oppression and exploitation. But unfortunately, that does not seem to be the opinion of the top leaders of the Muslim League. While exploiting the religious sentiments of the Muslim masses, they are pursuing a policy not at all calculated to achieve real political freedom and economic emancipation for the Muslim masses.

"By virtue of its resolution adopted at Lucknow, the Muslim League is committed to a revolutionary programme; yet many of its leaders pursue a loyalist policy which pre-supposes that as a minority community, Indian Muslims cannot dispense with the protection of British Imperialism. This policy is antagonistic to the future welfare of the Muslim masses who to-day support the Muslim League. Therefore numerous members of the League do not approve of this policy and are eager to mobilise the Muslim masses in the struggle for political freedom and economic emancipation. But due to the absence of co-ordinated activity, they have not until now been able to influence the policy of the League. All the progressive members of the League must have felt this weakness more or less keenly, and wish to remove it. We have reached the opinion that, if the situation continues as at present, not only the common cause of India's freedom will be prejudiced, but great harm will be done to the Muslim community itself.

"Alarmed by this perspective, and eager to prevent the mischief, we propose a meeting of progressive and radical Muslim Leaguers from different provinces for the formulation of an effective plan of co-ordinated action. "We presume that you approve of the plan and will accept our invitation. The next step proposed is an All-India Conference with the object of inaugurating a Radical Group inside the Muslim League The conference will announce the objects of the Radical Group and prepare its plan of action. It is proposed to hold the conference as soon as possible."—United Press.

When Will Hitler Strike?

(Continued from Page 6).

ing used in the immense arms race. But the first signs of inflation are already setting in, as labour-saturation is reached and overpassed. If the inflationary spiral sets in nothing can stop it. Therefore, they know they must release this tremendous coiled spring, and do it within the next ten months.

"The note circulation has jumped 200 per cent since Munich. Now they are issuing tax vouchers to all State contractors to the extent of 40 p.c. of their contracts. This is unloosing another flood of money. Prices are beginning to rise in spite of all artificial controls. It is this fact that which renders appeasement, on the side of the democracies, a form of suicide. For they are facing a maddened and 'man-eating tiger'."

PROVISIONAL DATES OF NEXT CONGRESS

Preparations At Ramgarh: Plan Of Exhibitions

RANCHI, July 29.

The whole of the area at Ramgarh where arrangements to hold the next session of the Indian National Congress are being made provides a fine natural view. It is proposed to clear only as much of the jungle as is absolutely necessary leaving intact the mango and sal groves, flower and fruit trees and the stones and rocks scattered all over to give a natural appearance of the site.

Surveying work has now been completed and the plan for the construction of the Congress Nagar is ready. The work of collecting materials has now been started and the actual construction of the huts will begin in the first week of October next.

In the first instance a seating arrangement for 60,000 people is proposed to be made in the main pandal for the open session of the Congress but later, if necessary the accommodation can be enlarged for about a lakh of people. The delegates and the distinguished guests camps are proposed to be located on the banks of the Damodar and Harihari rivers.

ON BANK OF HARIHARI

Gandhiji's and the lady volunteers camp, as also the huts for members of the Working Committee, will be located in the extreme North on the other bank of the Harihari, which divides the Congress Nagar into two parts but on which will be provided a temporary bridge in order to connect both these parts. The villagers' camp will be located on the south of it and on the east of the Pandal and midway between the two will be situated the huts for the Press representatives. In the north and southeast of which will be the volunteers' and the worker's camps.

VOLUNTEERS' ENROLMENT

About 3,500 volunteers are expected to be enrolled. Sjt. Shyama Prasad Sinha, who has been entrusted with the task of recruiting these volunteers, is touring in this connection in the different parts of the province About 50 or 60 of these volunteers will arrive at Ramgarh on August 8 next for training and after they have received the necessary training they will go back to their respective places and undertake training of other volunteers.

EXHIBITIONS

Besides the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition, the agricultural department of the Government of Bihar is making arrangements to hold an agricultural exhibition where it is proposed to demonstrate the cultivation of the various agricultural crops. A demonstration of agricultural implements, dairy and poultry farming etc., will also be given. Work in this connection has already been taken up and two overseers with a large number of coolies are engaged in preparing the ground for the various crops from now.

PROVISIONAL DATES

It is understood that efforts will be made to open the exhibition on December 17 next which is a Sunday in order that people from far and near may come and participate in the function and see the exhibition. This date is now provisional for nothing has been finally settled as yet. Similarly December 26, it is understood, has been provisionally fixed for the opening of the Congress session. This is also liable to be changed according to situation.

Srimati Mira Ben has arrived at Ramgarh and will remain here till the Congress session is over. She has been moving about in the villages propagating the cult of khadi and introducing charkha and spinning among the villagers. —United Press.

B. P. C. C. Election Tribunal

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee announce that under Article VIII of the Constitution of the Indian National Congress, the Executive of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have unanimously appointed the following Provincial Election Tribunal for the Congress Province of the City of Bombay:

Sjt. Motichand G. Kapadia
Sjt. Vasantram Jamietram Vakil.
Dr. V. B. Gandhi.

RELIGIOUS LIFE IN ALIGARH UNIVERSITY

Arrangements For Fostering True Islamic Spirit

The Aligarh Muslim University from its very inception has been a residential institution and the main objective before the founder, the late Sir Syed Ahmad Khan of revered memory, was to establish an educational institution which should cater not only for the cultural needs of the Muslim young men, but also satisfy their moral and religious urge. Obviously this could not be done unless there were opportunities of fullest contact and co-ordination between the students and the authorities. So the constitution of the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College was from its very beginning based on a system under which the students could live under the control of the authorities and the training periods may not be confined to class rooms alone. A department of religious teaching and a staff to enforce religious observances and practices among the students formed integral part of the whole scheme

COMPULSORY THEOLOGY

And when the institution developed into a University in 1920, these traditions and practices were fully maintained and fostered. Theology was made a compulsory subject for all Muslim students and two Deans, one Sunni and another Shia, were appointed to look after the religious life of students and enforce religious observances and practices among them. Prayers in various hostels and in the University mosque were conducted under the auspices of this department and attendance of students to these was strictly enforced. Each Muslim student had to come under the control of Sunni or Shia Dean of Theology and it were only non-Muslims who were exempted from these restrictions but for these Muslims History was made a compulsory subject instead of Theology.

ULEMAS LECTURES

A later development in the Department of Theology has been the institution of , B.TH. Class in which graduates are admitted and taught advanced Theology. The object is to provide facilities for such students who want to devote their life to the work of a religious nature and who can turn as preachers or advocates of Islam after graduating in the modern education.

The Deans, besides conducting prayers in the mosques, occasionally deliver sermons and give instruction to the students. A Tafseer class was also held regularly in the University mosque by the late Moulana Syed Sulaiman Ashraf Saheb, Chairman, Sunni Theology, who has recently died. Eminent Ulemas from various parts of India and outside occasionally visit the University and lecture in the mosque or the Union of the Strachey Hall to enlighten the students on various aspects of Islam.

FOSTERING ISLAMIC SPIRIT

The Majlis-i-Islamiat, The Society of Islamic Culture and History and the Seerut Committee are some of the organisations existing in the University whose objects are to create and foster a true Islamis spirit among the Muslim students to encourage the study of Islamic literature and to make them live the life of true Muslims. These associations are very active and popular among the students.

On the whole it has been recognised by every one who has seen Aligarh that the students of this University know and practise Islamic principles more than those of any other such institution in India and there is more of religious life among the youngmen here than anywhere else under similar circumstances.

BURMA CUSTOMS AND MAIL MATTER

SIMLA, July 29.

A press note issued by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs states:

A letter or packet for Burma containing dutiable goods should bear on the front a declaration giving correctly the country of origin of the goods and full particulars of description quantity and value of each separate item comprising the contents. Parcels for Burma containing dutiable goods are also to be similarly treated unless the declaration is separately attached to the parcel bill.

In the case of a letter or packet it is also open to senders either to enclose the declaration in the article which should bear on the front a label indicating that it could be opened for customs examination or to fasten the declaration to the outside by a string tied crosswise. A declaration made in an Indian language should be accompanied by an English translation.—United Press.

MUTT AND JEFF—Look in the Little Red Book and You'll Find Plenty More Numbers By BUD FISHER

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$100,000
LISTEN, RUNT! I'M MARRYING RUTH AND I WANT YOU TO STAY AWAY FROM HER! GET ME?
THE CHISELER! HE'S ONLY MARRYING HER FOR HER MOTHER'S MONEY! I'LL FIX HIM!
DARLING, YOU'RE SO YOUNG AND BEAUTIFUL I COULDN'T BELIEVE THAT YOU WERE RUTH'S MOTHER ------- HOW ABOUT YOU AND ME GETTING MARRIED, HUH?
OH, I'D LOVE TO, BUT WHAT WILL WE DO WITH MY HUSBAND?
?
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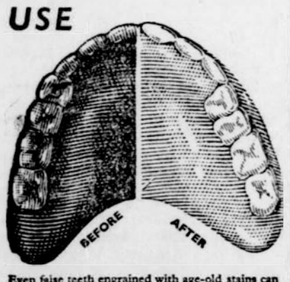
YEARS OF STOMACH AGONY ENDED

Are you a victim of what you believe to be inevitable stomach trouble? Mr. S. T. W. has a strong sympathy for those who, like him, have struggled with the misery of long-drawn-out stomach suffering. So delighted is he now, at having found complete relief, that he writes the following letter, "hoping that it may cause some poor sufferers to know that, however long they suffered, and whatever age they are, there is still hope for them in Maclean Brand Stomach Powder."

He goes on to say, "For years I suffered untold agonies, and used to wonder if life was worth living, as I was afraid to eat. I was treated for Gastritis, Ulcers, Colic and Indigestion. Seeing an advertisement one day, I thought I would give Maclean Brand Stomach Powder a trial. I am now able to eat anything. People who know how I suffered for years are surprised when I tell them I am completely cured through taking Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. I am 67 years of age, and consider I am a living testimonial."

Get rid of your stomach trouble in the same quick and certain way. Be sure to ask for MACLEAN BRAND Stomach Powder, which is only genuine if the signature "ALEX C. MACLEAN" appears on bottle and carton, and the red seal on the carton. Never sold loose—only in bottles in cartons (powder or tablets). Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

FALSE TEETH CLEAN AS NEW AFTER 15 YEARS' USE



Even false teeth engrained with age-old stains can be made clean and fresh as new with 'Steradent'—the newly discovered dental cleanser. The amazing effectiveness of this scientific cleanser has been proved by Mr. A. H., who writes: 'Some months ago I bought a small tin, the result seems almost incredible. My teeth were in a beastly state. I have had them about 15 years. I am not quite sure whether they look better than they did when they came from the Dentist but do assure you they are like new teeth.'

Thousands of people have made the same discovery as Mr. A. H. False teeth and plates that were black with tobacco stains, and covered with a film of mucin and coated with tartar have been made fresh and clean as new with 'Steradent.' Dull teeth gleam white again. Plates turn wholesomely pink once more. It is so easy to use 'Steradent.' Simply shake a little 'Steradent' into a glass of warm water, and stir well. Leave your false teeth and plates in while you dress or over-night. Don't brush. Simply rinse and your teeth and plates are wholesome and clean—clean where the brush can't reach. 'Steradent' is guaranteed harmless to all dental materials. Sold by all chemists. Agents: Atlantis (Bast) Ltd., 20/1 Chetla Road, Calcutta.

Steradent

TATA STEEL DISPUTE

Jawahar And Congress President On Scene To Arbitrate

CALCUTTA, July 30.

Now that the Congress Working Committee has been postponed to August 9, Dr. Rajendra Prasad is expected to leave Calcutta to-morrow for Jamshedpur, where with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, he will arbitrate in the dispute between the management and labourers of the Tata Iron and Steel Works.—A.P.

MAHAKOSHAL CONGRESS SESSION

Pundit Mishra's Challenge To Leftists

(From Our Own Correspondent).

JUBBULPORE, July 25.

During the session of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee at Kareli an unsuccessful attempt was made by the so-called Kisan workers to stage a demonstration of the kisans before the ministers and the Provincial Congress leaders, but when the kisans came to know of the real motive behind the rally, they quietly melted away.

Later, the promoters of the Forward Bloc held a meeting under the presidentship of Mr. H. V. Kamath, and propounded the reasons which prompted them to join this newly formed party. The speakers, which among others included Comrade Gulabchand Gupta and Bhawani Prasad Tiwari, appealed to the masses this organisation and enrol themselves as members of the party for the coming fight. A resolution demanding the unconditional release of the political prisoners and expressing their horror and sympathy over the alarming condition of the hunger-strikers in the Bengal Jails was also passed in the meeting.

Prior to leaving Kareli for Jubbulpore on Sunday evening, the Premier; the Hon'ble Pundit Mishra, Thakur Chhedilal and Seth Govinddas were presented with addresses of welcome by the members of the notified area committee, Kareligunj. Replying the addresses Pt. Shukla exhorted the audience to rally round the Congress organisation and not to be misled by the interested propaganda. He asked the public to have an unshaken faith in the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and the other trusted leaders who are now at the helm of the Congress organisation.

Seth Govinddas in the course of his speech made a public statement about his impending retirement from the active politics for a short period due to personal reasons

An important meeting of the Working Committee of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee was held on Friday last at Kareligunj with record attendance of the members under the presidentship of Thakur Chhedilal.

The Committee then considered the case of three office-bearers of the Town Congress Committee, Jubbulpore and the explanation submitted by Mr. Laxman Singh Chowhan, President Town Congress Committee, Jubbulpore, and held that since Mr. Chowhan's explanation is unsatisfactory and is besides the point, he be suspended from his office till further orders. While in the cases of his two other colleagues, namely Messrs. Bhawani Prasad and Sawalmal, who have hitherto failed to submit the explanation, were further given a week's time to explain their conduct. In the meantime the Working Committee has directed the subordinate sub-committees to submit the list of persons who defied Congress President's order on July 9.

The Working Committee was followed by the open session of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee, which was held in the Kareli Middle School Hall for two days, under the presidentship of Thakur Chhedilal. The meeting among others was attended by the Hon. Pandit R. S. Shukla, Premier; the Hon. Pt. D. P. Mishra, Minister for Local-Self-Government, Seth Govind Das, Shambhudayal Mishra and Mahant Laxmi-Naraindas. The hall was packed with the visitors including the promoters of the 'Forward Bloc' namely Mr. H. V. Kamath and Mr. Da, Silva.

The Leftists in the course of their lengthy and fiery speeches vehemently criticised the Congress Ministers and blamed the Congress leaders for showing their indifference towards the cause of the peasants and workers. The speakers further alleged that since the Congressmen who are now at the helm of the Congress organisation are not prepared to start a fight, they are shirking from giving an ultimatum to the British Government and create a deadlock.

In giving a crushing and convincing reply to the arguments advanced by the Leftists in support of the resolution, the Hon. Pandit D. P. Mishra spoke for an hour and consequently turned the tables against the critics. Pandit Mishra said that the Ministers were not in the offices with any selfish motive, but have been sent in the citadel of the opposite camp by the Congress whose humble workers they all are. The office, he said has no attraction for them, and they are prepared to change the places and vacate their chairs even to-day if they are called upon to do so by the Congress. If the Leftists, he observed were convinced that the Country was ready for a fight, they should not wait for a signal from Mahatma Gandhi or from a handful of the Congress High Command. They can, Pandit Mishra ascertained, convert the minority into majority if they have the real support of the public at their back and brush aside the Rightists who come in their way. But to say the truth, he said, the Leftists have no real support of the masses and their claim of starting a fight and that of giving an ultimatum was nothing but a camouflage.

NO DEALINGS WITH FAQUIR OF IPI

Order By Governor Of N. W. F. P.

BANNU, July 29.

The Political Agent, North Waziristan, with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor of the N.-W. Frontier Province, has prohibited all persons from having any dealings or communication of any kind whatsoever with the Faqir of Ipi, who has been declared to be "acting in a manner hostile or unfriendly towards the British Government or towards the people residing in British India.

About 200 residents of Bannu were arrested at Miran Shah, within the jurisdiction of north Waziristan, while on their way to pay homage to the Faqir of Ipi, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. They are under orders of transfer to D. I. Khan Jail.

A 'Jirga' of leading Ahmadzai Wazir Maliks waited upon the Deputy Commissioner, who reminded them of their agreement not to harbour persons declared to be acting contrary to the official orders, and warned them that a blockade would be declared again if they did not remove from their territory Mehrdil's Lashkar, which is under the command of Gulnawaz and Mushke Alam Khan which attacked the Khasadar posts of Khulbai and Ziaragarhi and took away six rifles.

Leading Maliks, including Khan Sahib Ghazi Mur Jan Khan, nephew of Mushke Alam Khan, leader of tribal bandits, immediately left for Ahmadzai salient.

VICEROY FOR ORISSA

States Question To Come Up For Discussion

PURI: July 29.

According to the present programme H. E. Lord Linlithgow will arrive at Puri by special train in the afternoon of August 1 and lunch at Government House.

Interviews to prominent officials and non-officials will be granted in the afternoon.

Lord Linlithgow, accompanied by Sir John Hubback, will motor to the Casurina Forest in the evening.

On August 2 His Excellency will motor to the Puri Raj Palace at 9-15 a.m. A group photograph of the Viceroy and party will, it is understood, be taken at the Raja's house.

From the latter place, Lord Linlithgow will motor to Amar Math, whence His Excellency will have a view of the temple of Jagannath. Rai Bahadur Lokenath Misra, Government Pleader and Chairman of the Local Municipality, it is understood, will explain to His Excellency the history of the temple.

From Amar Nath the Viceroy will motor to Gundichabai. The Raja of Puri will accompany His Excellency.

An afternoon party at Government House will bring to a close the Viceregal functions at Puri.

STATES' QUESTION

Besides these formal functions, His Excellency may discuss the problem of Indian States in Orissa with the Resident, Eastern States Agency, who will arrive at Puri on August 1.

The Orissa Religious Endowments Bill and the Madras Estates Land Act Orissa Amendment Bill, passed at the Orissa Assembly may also engage His Excellency's attention.

Lord Linlithgow and party will leave Puri for Delhi on August 2. —A.P.

DEMAND FOR INQUIRY

Central M.L.A.'s Resolution On E. I. Railway Accident

SIMLA, July 30.

Two resolutions of Mr. Kailash Behari Lal regarding accidents on the East Indian Railway nave been admitted by the President to be moved in the Legislative Assembly.

The resolutions deal with a recommendation to the Governor-General-in-Council to constitute a public enquiry to ascertain the causes of the repeated accidents and recommend suitable measures for the safety and to institute immediately an enquiry committee with a non-official majority therein to enquire into the causes and the nature and extent of the sufferings and the losses of life and property due to the disastrous railway accident on the 12th January, 1939, near Hazaribagh and also to suggest ways and means to sufficiently compensate for the aforesaid losses and sufferings to the living sufferers and to the relatives of those who are dead.

COMMUNAL ISSUE

Maulvi Abdur Rasheed Chaudhury's resolution seeks to recommend to the Governor-general-in-Council that a committee consisting of 11 members representing different parties in the Assembly and the Council of State be appointed by the Government to devise ways and means and recommend measures for the settlement of communal questions in different Governor's Provinces and in the Provinces under the administration of the Government of India

INDIAN SEAMEN

Another resolution to be moved by the Congress Party recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to take necessary steps by legislation or otherwise to secure an adequate share for Indian shipping in overseas trade between India and other countries and Mr. N. M. Joshi's resolution recommends that immediate steps be taken to enquire into the conditions of life and work of Indian seamen both on steamers and in ports with a view to bringing about substantial improvements in them.—United Press.

BADRI TEMPLE DEADLOCK ENDS

Tehri State Agreement With U. P. Govt. Measure

LUCKNOW, July 30.

An agreement has been reached between the Tehri State and the U. P. Government over the Badrinath Temple Bill following a two-day meting. The Tehri State was represented by Mr. M. C. Sharma, Chief Secretary, Mr. Ganga Prasad, Judicial Minister and Mr. Saklani, Adviser to the Maharaja. Premier Pandit G. B. Pant and Hon. Mr. Sampurnanand, Minister for Education, represented the U. P. Government.

It appears the Tehri State made a claim that certain rights and privileges enjoyed by the State regarding the gifts offered in the temple and the selection of the Naib Rawal should be reserved to it. On an assurance given by the U. P. Government that they did not contemplate taking away any of the legitimate rights and privileges of the State in regard to the temple, the State authorities came to a compromise.

Minor details of the Bill, it is understood, would be settled after mutual consultations.

The meeting to-day was held at the residence of the Premier.—United Press.

INDIANS ACQUITTED OF GOLD THEFT CHARGES

NEW DELHI, July 29.

According to information received by the office of the Indian Overseas Central Association, most of the Indians who were arrested by the Belgian Congo Government on alleged gold theft charges have been released.

Mr. G. C. Ishmail, who came to India a couple of months ago, has left for London, accompanied by an Advocate, to represent the case of the remaining prisoners before His Majesty's Government.—A. P.

JAIPUR COLLEGE ADMISSION ISSUE

JAIPUR, July 30

More than 50 students have been refused admission into the local Maharajah's College by the Principal.

On representations being made by some local leaders to the Education Minister in this connection he promised to treat every case on its individual merit.—United Press.

YERAWDA JAIL HUNGER-STRIKE

Twelve Hundred Give Up After 1st Day

POONA, July 30.

Although the authorities of the Yerawda Central Jail are reticent about the extent of the hunger-strike in the jail, reports which have leaked out in the local press declare that on the first day of the strike nearly 1,500 prisoners were involved

Of these nearly 1,200 have since been induced to give up this form of protest, while the remaining are still adamant.—United Press.

NO PERMISSION TO RETURN

India Govt.'s Reply To Raja Mahendra Pratap

AKOLA, July 29.

Hon. Mr. Brijlal Biyani, member Council of State, who has been interesting himself in the question of the removal of the ban on the entry into India of Raja Mahendra Pratap, the well-known Indian exile in Japan, has received a letter from the latter that the Government of India have refused him permission to return to India.

Mr. Biyani, it is understood, is intending to move a fresh resolution during the Simla Session of the Council of State for the return of Raja Mahendra Pratap.—United Press.

NATIONAL PLANNING SUB-COMMITTEE

Not Meeting At Allahabad On Thursday

ALLAHABAD, July 30.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who arrived here last night will be leaving Allahabad to-morrow afternoon by 'plane for Jamshedpur.

Panditji declared, with reference to a report published in some papers, that there would be no meeting at Allahabad, on August 3, of the Sub-Committee of the National Planning Committee as stated by the papers.—Uniter Press.

ARTIFICIAL SILK IN GWALIOR

GWALIOR, July 29.

Artificial silk manufacturing industry is shortly to be started in Gwalior through private enterprise. A local capitalist has obtained permission from the Gwalior Durbar to establish an artificial silk weaving factory in Gwalior.

Applications have been invited from other capitalists and industrialists also for the establishment of a similar undertaking at Ujjain.

It is understood that steps are being taken to explore the possibilities of manufacturing rayon.—United Press.

Bihar M. L. A. On Hunger-Strike

PATNA, July 29.

Mr. Jimuna Karjee, Congress M.L.A. (Bihar) and other under-trial prisoners lodged in the Madhubani Jail in the district of Darbhanga, who were arrested in connection with the agrarian agitation, have gone on hunger-strike, according to information received here.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD DIST. IN GRIP OF FAMINE

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, July 30.

The Ahmedabad District Congress Committee has issued a lengthy statement in which facts regarding the famine situation in the district are described.

It is also stated that if there will be no rain within 10 days the famine will spread further in the district.

A very critical situation has arisen due to scarcity of fodder and water says the statement. This report has been sent to the Bombay Government for consideration.

Gujarat Listeners' Association

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 29.

A movement for having a Broadcasting station at Ahmedabad has been sponsored by some enthusiastic citizens of the city. To start agitation, Gujarat Listeners' Association has come into existence and a provisional committee has been formed.

CHUNGKING INVITATIONS TO JAWAHAR

No Decision Yet On Whether To Accept Them

ALLAHABAD, July 30.

Interviewed in connection with reports received from abroad, specially China, that he might go to China shortly, Panditji said:

"Varying reports are appearing in the Press about the possibility of my going to China. I stated sometime back, that much as I wanted to go there was not much chance of my going. Since then these reports having reached Chungking and other places in China I have received many invitations from various organisations there. I am greatly tempted to go but I cannot say definitely whether I shall be able to do so or not. I am distressed by many things in India which demand attention. There is hunger-strike of political prisoners and other matters. There is also the international situation which hovers over a crisis.

"If it is at all possible for me to leave India I might go away for a few weeks. The journey does not take long now by air.

"But I cannot decide at this stage".—United Press.

SWEEPERS ON STRIKE

Grievance Over Introduction Of Lorries

AGRA, July 29.

The Municipal sweepers of the Agra Municipality have struck work from yesterday morning with the result that the main streets and markets have not been cleansed and the whole city has become a hell.

The sweepers have taken this step on account of the failure of the authorities to redress some of the grievances of the sweepers, the main being the introduction of lorries for cleaning and carrying dirt from the city as this would throw about 100 sweepers out of employment. Their Union waited on the Chairman in a deputation and explained to him all their grievances. Local Congressmen also met the authorities but the authorities seem to be adamant.—United Press.

AKOLA: It is understood that the Hon. Mr. Brijlal Biyani, Member of the Council of State and President of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee has invited Maulvi Obeidulla Sindhi, the ex-political exile to visit Berar.

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Local Soccer

Soccer 'International' Ends In Draw

Balan And Whittaker Redeem Dullest Match Of Season

Dramatic Last-Minute Goal Robs Indians Of Well-Deserved Victory

Over 3,000 persons paid about Rs. 1,537 at the Cooperage 'gates' last evening to witness one of the dullest 'internationals' in the history of local—for the matter of that—Indian—soccer!

For full sixty minutes—and to many they appeared like sixty hours—the inflated 'leather' was 'Shanghaied' around two acres of the 'fastest' grass surface in the country—in the most 'uncharitable' manner.

ONLY CONSOLATION

And after the 'ordeal' of having to sit through such 'monotony' the only consolation the poor spectators had was the satisfaction of having done their bit to help a deserving cause—as Earl Baldwin's Fund for Refugee Children—undoubtedly is. However—most of the players were obviously inclined to take the 'Charity' part of the fixture too seriously—the Indians being greater offenders in this respect. Barring Balan—the brilliant Y. M. C. A. spearhead, who is rapidly proving himself to be Bombay's brainiest centre-forward—and Mendon—the Kanarese 'Rock of Gibraltar' the rest of the Indian team were presumably out on an hour's pleasure-cruising. Fernandes their custodian was however another exception—and gave of his very best between the uprights—effecting a number of clever saves.

WHITTAKER SHINES

He was however—'out-pictured' by the great Cohen—who was again his old safe-self—and along with Wilson—Caltex's crack right-anchor—and Humphries—frustrated movement after movement by the Indian quintette—in convincing style. However, Whittaker the local Harwood League Champions' star 'attack-leader' was easily the best player on his side—and apart from the two goals he actually scored—the first one of which was a real 'beauty'—was responsible for all that was dangerous in the European attack.

EUROPEANS LUCKY

The latter team hopelessly lacked combination—and with the exception of the members of the side mentioned above and of Yates and Grace—the remaining players were all completely off colour. In fact on the day's showing the Europeans were distinctly lucky to have escaped defeat—even though their opponents themselves did not give of their best. Had Butchi—who otherwise is one of our very best inside forwards—decided for even one moment that he had Karunakar there to help him—the Europeans' fate would have been sealed there and then. In fairness to the latter—however—it must be added that for a major part of the latter half they were playing one short—one of their halves being carried off the field with a bad sprain which he accidentally sustained in the 6th minute after resumption.

BALAN'S FINE GOAL

Coming to the game itself—the less said about it the better! It was all a tale of rank bad play—wasted opportunities—and poor teamwork. The Indians were the first to score, Butchi beating Cohen with a magnificent angular short tap off a pass from Balan—in the 25th minute of the game. (1—0). The Indians continued to force the pace hereafter but just a minute before the breather—Whittaker levelled matters with a deceptive 'uppish' drive which took Fernandes completely by surprise. (1—1).

On resumption Martin again put the Indians ahead—banging into an empty net—following some clever 'spade-work' by Balan—in the 15th minute.

LAST-MINUTE EQUALISER

Uneventful up and down ball-swinging was now resorted to by both parties and just when hopes of victory began to be entertained in the Indian 'camp'—Whittaker again came to his side's rescue obtaining the equaliser—off a play-kick magnificently taken by Grace—on the 'spur' of the final whistle. (2—2)—which came as a great relief to the 'over-bored' spectators!

Result:—

INDIANS	 2
EUROPEANS	 2

The Teams Were:—

INDIANS: Fernandes (B.E.S.T.), Dias (H.V.M.) and Mendon (S. Kanara), Dadoo (Capt.) (B.B. & C.I.), Salian (S. Kanara) and Alvares (H.V.M.), Michael (W.I. A.A.), Martin (Caltex), Balan (Y. M.C.A.), Butchi (Y.M.C.A.) and Karunaker (Caltex).

EUROPEANS: Cohen (Caltex), Wilson (Caltex) and Preston (Gymkhana), Humphries (Capt.) (Y.M.C.A.), Yates (S. Lancs) and Marsden (Gymkhana), Grace (S. Lancs), B. Gardner (B.E. & S.T.), Whittaker (S. Lancs), Colbert (S. Lancs) and Love (Gymkhana).

REFEREE: Mr. Hudson.

TO-DAY'S MATCH
(Cooperage)

5-45 p.m.:
MEAKIN CUP RE-PLAY
WILTSHIRES
versus
K. O. S. B.

WHERE U. S. S. R. LEADS THE WORLD!

Not content with possessing the most powerful air fleet in the world the Soviet is going all out to make the Union air-minded, on a 'mass' scale. The above pictures show a 'Red' parachutist—an 'art' in which Russia unquestionably leads the world—demonstrating three stages of a perfect parachute jump—(Centre): Ready to take off; (Top): Releasing parachute; (Bottom): Perfect landing.

Local Week-End Cricket

Botawala's Amazing Feat

Takes 7 For 1 To Skittle John Bright C C. For 9 Runs!

Several Notable Performances In Sunday's Week-End Crciket Fixtures

Sunday's local week-end cricket fixtures were productive of a number of outstanding performances.

Playing for the Islam Gymkhana, A. U. Botawala, the veteran Muslim 'quadrangular' star—performed one of the greatest bowling feats of his career—as also of the country—when, with some really amazing bowling he skittled out the John Bright C. C. for an unbelievable 9 runs—himself returning an equally unbelievable analysis of 7 wickets for 1 run! The Islam Gymkhana in their turn put up a quite respectable 251 for 9 and declared.

SURTI'S HECTIC INNINGS

To this total Dilawar Hussein—the Muslims and India wicket-keeper contributed a hard-hit 102 not out, while M. G. Surti—wielding an 'extremely' long handle—added 83, which included 7 sixes and 6 fours. Going in very much in arrears, John Bright C. C. fared much better in their second venture and had scored 150 for 6—of which Cooper (51) and Mistri (57)—accounted for 108 runs—when stumps were drawn for the day—Islam Gymkhana winning the match on first innings.

"VIJAY'S" DEADLY BOWLING

Another great bowling display came unexpectedly enough from India's No. 1 bat Vijay Merchant—who sent back 6 of the Hindu Gymkhana's second string batsmen for merely 8 runs—the whole side being dismissed for a meagre 29. The Hindu Gymkhana first string ran up 274 for 7—thanks to a brilliant century by Mahajan (111 retired) and some sound batting by K. Bhatia (74 not out)—and declared. The "B" team did not fare much better in their second knock—and could only collect 88 runs—Rana 6 for 40 being not at all in a considerate mood. The "A's" huge—innings and 157 runs—victory just about indexed the relative strength of the teams.

CANTEENWALLA 100 NOT OUT

The third century of the day's fixtures came off Canteenwalla's bat—in the Parsi Gymkhana's drawn match against Liberal Esplanade.

Another Hindu Gymkhana first string combination had very much the better of their drawn match against the Bandra Gymkhana—the match being notable for Vivarkar's fine work with the ball. The Hindus' bowler accounted for 4 of the Suburban team's bats for just 5 runs a piece.

Scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA "B"
versus
HINDU GYMKHANA "A"
(Purshottam Hindu Cricket Championship Shield League Match.)

HINDU GYMKHANA "B": 29. (V. M. Merchant 6 for 8, Patil 4 for 17) and 88. (Rana 6 for 40).

HINDU GYMKHANA "A": 274 for 7 (dec.). (R. Mahajan 111 retired, K Bhatia 74 not out, Doshi 4 for 62).

Result:—

Hindu Gymkhana "A" won by an innings and 157 runs.

JOHN BRIGHT C. C.
versus
ISLAM GYMKHANA

JOHN BRIGHT C.C.: 9. (Botawala 7 for 1, Anwer 2 for 8) and 150 for 6. (Mistri 57, Cooper 51).

ISLAM GYMKHANA: 251 for 9 (dec.). (Dilawar Hussein 102 not out, M. G. Surti 83, Cooper 6 for 100).

Result:—

Islam Gymkhana won on first innings.

HINDU GYMKHANA "A"
versus
BANDRA GYMKHANA

HINDU GYMKHANA "A": 193. (Kopikar 43, Carvalho 4 for 34).

BANDRA GYMKHANA: 93 for 8. (Vivarkar 4 for 20).

Result:—

Match Drawn.

PARSI GYMKHANA
versus
LIBERAL ESPLANADE

PARSI GYMKHANA: 236 for 4 (dec.). (Canteenwalla 100 retired, Lawyer 52).

LIBERAL ESPLANADE: 112 for 8. (E. B. Gai 4 for 41).

Result:—

Match Drawn.

Hard Struggle For Nationalisation Of Scouting

BAJPAI RECOUNTS BREAK FFOM B.-P. AND BIRTH OF H. S. A.

An appeal to scouters and scout masters to extend their wholehearted support to the Hindustan Scout Association, was made by Pandit Sreeram Bajpai, the Chief Organiser of the Hindustan Scouts in India, at a public meeting held at the Blavatsky Lodge on Sunday evening.

The meeting which was presided over by the Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, was addressed by Prof. V. G. Rao, Mrs. Lilavati K Munshi, Mrs. Shufi Tyebji, Mr. M. C. Chagla and others.

The Hon. Mr. Pakvasa said that Sjt. Bajpai had just completed an organising tour of Gujarat and before he left Bombay, they would like to hear from him about the Scout movement in India.

Prof. V. G. Rao, said that it was exactly one year and three days since the Hindustan Scout Association had been founded. Since its formation the Association had made great progress. They had now as many as 42 local Associations in the Bombay Presidency. A Girl Scout section had also been started and was progressing satisfactorily.

WITH FLYING COLOURS.

Mr. M. C. Chagla, narrated how the Association had to face many difficulties and had to fight against many vested interests. But it had luckily come through with flying colours.

The two fundamental ideas underlying the formation of the Association was the assertion of National self-respect and the training for social service. The Scout movement in Bombay had broken away from its antecedents. No great movement could flourish in an official atmosphere. The movement had now become national and the masses of the people could now support it

FIELD FOR SCOUTS.

Mrs. Munshi dwelt on Scout ideals of National service and mutual co-operation. She pointed out that the Prohibition programme inaugurated by the Congress Government offered to the Scouts a fruitful avenue of service.

Mrs. Shufi Tyebji said that Prohibition was intended to relieve the distress and misery of the masses and as friends of the poor masses it was the duty of every scout to render his quota of support to make Prohibition a success.

BREAK FROM B. P.

Sjt. Bajpai traced the history of the scout movement since its inception in England in 1907 and in India since 1911. He narrated how for a long time Indians were kept out of the movement. It was only in 1916 that Indians were allowed to get into the movement. He narrated the numerous attempts made to unify the entire Scout movement in the country. The Nationalist section represented by the Seva Samiti had offered four conditions for amalgamation. Firstly they wanted the Scout promise to include loyalty to "country" along with loyalty to "God and King". Secondly they wanted the control of the movement to be in Indian hands. They did not want anybody to be scout officers Ex-officio and lastly they wanted "Vande Mataram" to be admitted as a scout song.

It took 18 long years for all these conditions to be granted but by then, many people had to break away from the Baden Powell movement.

NON-PARTY.

He said that National Scouts believed in working for the whole nation and not for any party. He pointed out that "Swadeshi" "Harijan" uplift and Prohibition were social and economic reforms of National importance and the Hindustan Scouts had supported these movements in the past and would continue to do so in the future.

Cricket

SCORED 265 OUT OF 328!

16-Year-Old Schoolboy's Phenomenal Batting

Though the feat has only recently been brought to notice the details of an astonishing innings played by a 16 year old member of the St. Edmund's College, Ware, XI earlier in the season should be placed on record. St. Edmund's were playing their annual match against a strong scratch side captained by Mr. F. W. Pawle, at Widford. The home eleven scored 289 and facing this total, St. Edmund's made a poor start, losing their first two wickets for seven runs. But at this stage the boy under discussion, D. Lindsay, came in to give a display which has never been equalled in the 55 years history of the ground. He began with six boundaries in his first 26 runs, scored 50 out of 60, 110 out of 117, 200 out of 250, and was finally caught on the boundary when he had made 265 out of 328. L. Burnside helped him to add 151 for the sixth wicket. Playing brilliant strokes all round the wicket, Lindsay hit six 6's and no fewer than thirty 4's in 2 3/4 hours. The home side's leg-break bowler, W. Luff—well-known in Hertfordshire cricket—who had taken six wickets against Haileybury College in the previous week, was completely collared. It is understood that there is some likelihood of this remarkable young batsman seeking a post on the ground staff at Lord's. F. W. Pawle, captain of the defeated side and father of the Harrow and Cambridge batsman, J. H. Pawle, was so delighted with Lindsay's display that he presented him with a new bat.

HELSINKI OLYMPIAD

Japan To Compete In Aquatic Section

TOKYO, (By Air Mail).

Japan has decided to take part in the Men's division of the swimming races at the Helsinki World Olympic Games.

This time she will send a water polo team or a women's swimming delegation. The team will consist of twenty members including a coach and a manager.

The Olympic representatives will be selected after the Japan national swimming championship meeting which will be held at Tokyo for three days from August 12.

Cricket

FOLKESTONE FESTIVAL MATCHES

Hammond To Captain England XI Against West Indies

This year the Folkestone Festival begins on September 2nd. when Sir Pelham Warner's XI will oppose the Rest. Teams:

Sir Pelham Warner's XI.—D. F. Walker (Norfolk) (capt.); C. H. Palmer (Worcestershire), J. P. Blake (Cambridge and Hampshire), J. Macdonald (Ireland), Smith (R) (Essex), Dollery (Warwickshire), Parker (Surrey), Brookes (Northants), Pope (A.) (Derbyshire), Hollies (Warwickshire), Luckes (Somerset).

The Rest—A. P. F. Chapman (Kent) (captain), J. R. Thompson (Cambridge and Warwickshire), Nichols (Essex), O'Connor (Essex), Smith (P.) (Essex), Pope (G.) (Derbyshire), Copson (Derbyshire), Fishlock (Surrey), Cornford (W.) (Sussex), Timms (Northants), Gimblett (Somerset).

The second match of the Festival is between An England XI and the West Indies.

The England XI will be W. R. Hammond (Captain), F. G. H. Chalk, B. H. Valentine, Ames, Fagg, Wright, Compton (D), Edrich, Goddard, Pope (A), Pope (G.).

Athletics

RUNS 100 MILES EVERY WEEK!

Marathon 'Marvel' Unfolds Secret Behind Astounding Achievements

In view of the forthcoming All-India Trial Marathon Race, to be run at Poona next Sunday—the following lines, comprising what McNab Robertson, the Marathon Marvel, told Roy Moor of the "News Chronicle," during an informal 'chat' are of more than topical interest.

Says Roy Moor:—

During the A.A.A. champions' dinner this marathon marvel unfolded to me the secret behind his astounding achievements—it is that he always runs at least a hundred miles a week for training! "Wet or fine," he said, "I have long-distance work-outs every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Friday I might treat myself to a cinema show and on Saturday I generally race, and take a rest on Sunday. It is the only way any athlete can hope to stand the strain of marathon racing without any injurious consequences."

"Keeping to your training schedule," I said, "means that you will be covering nearly six thousand miles in training alone for next year's Olympics in Finland."

"Yes," he answered, "and I shall enjoy every moment of it!"

Davis Cup

YUGO-SLAVIA ELIMINATES GERMANY

ZAGREB, July 30.

In the European Zone final for the Davis Cup, Yugoslavia beat Germany, three matches to two.—Reuter's Special.

Women's World Reccord In Long-Jump

BERLIN, July 30.

At the International Athletic meeting, Fraulein Schulz of Munster created a world record in long-jump, by clearing six metres and 12 centimetres. The previous holder was the late Hitomi of Japan, five metres 98 centimetres. Reuter's Special.

VISITORS TO MAHATMA

WARDHAGANJ, July 30.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Mr. Shankerlal Banker arrived here by the Bombay Mail and saw Mahatma Gandhi at Shegaon in the morning and afternoon. Mr. Bhulabhai left for Bombay by the evening Mail while Mr. Banker will again see Gandhiji to-morrow in connection with the work of the All-India Spinners Association. He will leave for Bombay to-morrow evening. Miss Miraben has also arrived to-day from Bihar.

Gandhiji is now expected to stay at Shegaon for a fairly long period of time for rest.—United Press.

Our Readers' Views

Parsis And Dr. Gilder

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The report of the proceedings of the meeting of the Parsis held at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Wednesday the 26th instant where among other resolutions the resolution of no-confidence and of social boycott on Dr. Gilder were passed makes a painful reading. The actual speeches were such as would be unthinkable as delivered by members of a community which claims to be advanced.

The first resolution moved by Mr. B. D. Lam says that Dr. Gilder who continues to remain in the Cabinet of the Bombay Government as a representative of the Parsi community has betrayed the confidence and the trust reposed in him by his Constituency and particularly by the Parsis. In this connection I would like to draw the attention of the Parsi community to the fact that Dr. Gilder contested the last Bombay Legislative Assembly election on Congress ticket and not on any communal ticket. The constituency from which he was elected is overwhelmingly a Hindu constituency and where labour interests are affected. I take it that the Parsis are literate and as such whoever must have voted for Dr. Gilder must have done so knowing full well that they were voting for a Congress candidate and not for a Parsi representative and as such must have kept the Congress Manifesto in view which clearly provides for prohibition of alcoholic drinks and drugs and after knowing all these things it ill becomes them to pass the resolution they have done and it passes one's comprehension why Dr. Gilder is asked to resign as a representative of the Parsis.

Another painful feature of the meeting was in passing a resolution moved by Mr. A. D. Shroff recommending that "no social relation should be maintained with the Hon. Dr. Gilder by any Parsi or anybody of Parsis" as he refused to resign inspite of no-confidence resolution passed against him by the Parsi voters of the Bombay North Constituency and as he "initiated the policy of prohibition in defiance of the opinion of the community and damaging the community's interest. Mr. A. D. Shroff is an economist of fame and I take it that as such when he considers economic questions he takes into account the problems of all interests concerned and not of any particular community. Here many interests will be affected by the prohibition policy of the Bombay Government and one wonders when the Parsis are venting out their grievances about the loss of their trade in liquor whether they are speaking with their heads cool and with justice and fair play. They have not a word of sympathy for the poor Bhandari community who would be hit the hardest.

And yet by another resolution the meeting condemned the taxation policy of the Bombay Government as unfair and oppressive. May I know whether the policy of the Bombay Government would be fair and unoppressive if they continue to tax the poor and thus fleece the poor to feed the rich or would it be fair and unoppressive if they tax the rich and thus fleece the rich to feed the poor? The taxation policy of the Bombay Government with regard to the prohibition policy is merely a transfer of the burden of taxation from the poor section of the society to the rich one as has been amply proved by the Hon. Mr. Latthe the Finance Minister of the Bombay Government.—Yours, etc.,

G. J. PATEL.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir.—The Parsis have just thought of a new weapon of revenge against Dr. Gilder, that of social-boycott for his alleged betrayal of the economic interests of the community. They have charged him with being guilty of indiscipline for remaining in the Cabinet in spite of the vote of no-confidence passed against him by the Parsis and so on. The naked truth is that Dr. Gilder being elected on Congress ticket was pledged to carry out the Congress programme embodied in the election manifesto which clearly laid down a scheme of total prohibition within three years from the date of the assumption of office by Congress. This fact therefore leaves no ground for the Parsis to carry on the agitation against Dr. Gilder which even a person of ordinary thinking would not tolerate.—Yours, etc.

LAXMANRAO B. SAMBARI.

Bombay, July 27.

New Revenue For Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Lands along the sea coast are required to be relinquished by their owners, to Government, before any license is granted to them for the manufacture of salt, by constructing salt pans in them, and as such no Land Revenue is, afterwards assessed on them. Most of such lands in the Bombay City, Thana, Colaba, Ratnagiri and Karwar Districts, have been converted for the manufacture of salt. All lands for the manufacture of salt are exempted from the Land Revenue.

The Government of India levies Salt Tax on the quantity of salt, sold by the manufacturer and the whole revenue from it goes to it, as the item of salt is under the Central Government. Thereby the Bombay and other Provincial Governments are unjustly deprived of their legitimate income of the Land Revenue from these lands.

Since the lands, for the manufacture of salt, are used for non-agricultural purposes, the Bombay Government can levy a non-agricultural assessment, according to the standard of assessment, fixed, by it, for different localities, in which they fall. In this way the Government can realise, a large amount from this source, for its prohibition propaganda and for other nation-building activities.—Yours, etc.,

SUNDERRAO D. NAVALKAR.

Mire, N. Salsette.

"Beggar Day And Prohibition"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The "Beggar Day" street collections organized in aid of the Child Beggar Colony at Chembur amounting to Rs. 6,392-8-9 is a poor response, considering the proverbial generosity of Bombay and the excellent cause at hand.

In all truth, one feels, this is due to no lack of workers or enthusiasm. Everything was there but the "usual will to give."

On the "Beggar Day" the Hindus seemed to be fretting over the Property Tax and the Parsees, the best givers in India and indeed anywhere in the world, gave cautiously, fuming over prohibition shortly to be introduced in Bombay. Between the two, thanks to our Congress Ministry and its sensational "loop-in-the-loop" stunts, our poor beggar friends have been victimised.

When the whims of Government touch even the "benign wings of charity, one feels, the time has arrived to speak out.

No one in their senses, can ever favour the "Drink Evil" or be willing to encourage it in any form, even in the slightest degree. Even in India, a comparatively dry belt, one would like to see this curse completely eradicated for the general good of humanity. However, a social evil to be controlled with any measure of success should be attacked from the start on a psychological basis only. Wholesale highhandedness, precipitation, short-sightedness and callous obstinacy can never prevail where the special case calls for tact, understanding, restraint and above-all, graduation. Successful prohibition in Bombay should have covered several years starting in the suburbs first and this not by stopping the sale of liquor all together, but by making it difficult to procure in various ways By the time prohibition had been actually introduced in the suburbs, Bombay having had ample time to adjust its mentality and adapt itself to the inevitable, would have gladly gone dry. At present, like a city under a sudden deluge, Bombay is drenched without warning, vainly seeking a shelter it cannot find and becoming more and more dissatisfied every day.

Sudden prohibition, if enforced, is bound to dislocate trade and render thousands of Hindus and Parsees jobless. To meet the deficit in the excise revenue, new taxation of a stupid nature has been introduced. Instead of the property tax, which besides curtailing the income of some of our middle classes, will even interfere with charity, a beggar tax should have been levied. This would have pleased the public and helped Government to deal with the Beggar Problem as a State problem and the only in which this question can be finally solved.

One cannot help but feel that the root of this sudden precipitation, this autocratic ruling of individual rights and liberties of citizens springs from an "inferiority complex" under which the Government seems to be labouring Feeling their growing unpopularity, fearing failure in the next elections and not really convinced in the efficacy of the steps they are taking for the permanent establishment of prohibition has led to some serious blunders.

From a practical point of view, one can only say that when the good of humanity is the direct goal of achievement there should be scrupulous care in the methods of approach and the methods of work towards the fulfilment of the goal. Absolute conviction and perfect confidence in the righteousness of the cause can only bring success. Above all, the character of ones whole endeavour and the sincerity of the output is the test of the bona fides of any cause. Alas! judging from the poor quality of prohibition machinery at work, one cannot help but conclude that a magnificent cause has been manhandled and perhaps, may eventually be even hopelessly lost. If the Government is really sincere in its desire for Prohibition, even at this late stage, let it alter its programme and give Bombay proper time to adjust itself and settle down to the idea, or be faced with the consciousness of having defeated its own end and lost a cause that has the whole world humanity behind it.—Yours, etc.,

BAPSEY SABAVALA.

The 60 Metre Band

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read very carefully the articles form Simla and New Delhi under the title 'Monsoon and Wireless Reception' in the "Bombay Chronicle".

I want to stress the point that India as a whole is recognised as one of the poorest countries in the world.

Radios, which are made in the foreign countries and on which a duty of 50 per cent is levied by the Government of India, are at the present moment not within the reach of middle class people on account of their high cost which is very much aggravated by a demand for the 60 metre wave band in the receivers. I have conclusively proved in my article which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 26th June, that radio receivers with 60 metre wave band cost something like 48 per cent more than those without the 60 metre wave band. Of course I am prepared to substantiate this at any moment.

Now, if the All India Radio want to stick to this wave band simply because it gives a good reception of the Indian broadcasts in foreign countries, it will be penalising poor India for the sake of the very few foreigners who would care to listen to Indian programmes at all.

AIR's primary duty should, therefore, be to make every effort to bring the radio receivers within the reach of most of the people in India. This will not only benefit India as a whole, but it will benefit the Government themselves because, they will derive a larger income from licences if the radios are sold in larger quantities.

Indian listeners and dealers do not care whether the foreigners receive Indian broadcasts or not. They care more for their money than for anything else, and money could be saved by doing away with this unnecessary wave band for which the manufacturers are charging a lot of money, whether necessarily or unnecessarily, because as has been proved beyond doubt, this wave band is current mostly in this country only and nowhere else and, therefore, the manufacturers of repute have to make special radios for India to incorporate this wave band and, therefore, charge fancy prices for their receivers.

It is the big radio dealers who always have large stocks of radios on hand, because they have to feed so many centres every time and then if a demand arises for special radios, the previous radios are left as dead stock on their shelves, for which they have not only paid the manufacturers, but paid Government also the heavy customs duty of 50 per cent.

Besides that, the listeners who have purchased their radios without that band, say immediately before the band was announced, were also upset to a very great extent. If they wanted to listen to the new wave band, as a mere curiosity if nothing else, they could not satisfy their craving and dealers also refused to take these sets back from them and give them the new ones, because they did not know what to do with the sets without the 60 metre band.

Ordinarily, the dealers do not hesitate to take back even old sets in exchange of new ones, because they think that those radios have also a saleable value with middle class people as second-hand radios, at a fraction of their original price which original price, middle class people could not afford to pay.

I have been reading a lot in newspapers about everyone including the Government, longing to have radios sell very cheaply to enable more and more people to listen to the broadcasts and yet it is apparent that they themselves create a state of affairs where the radios cannot be made very cheap.

I can guarantee to sell to the public a 5 valve Superheterodyne AC/DC receiver without the 60 metre band, but with ordinary short wave and medium wave bands of a very high quality at Rs. 95 only retail after paying the Government's high duty of 50 per cent.

The same receiver I cannot sell for less than Rs. 140 with the 60 metre band.

I hope this will open the eyes of the concerned officials and they will try to do something about it.—Yours, etc.,

G. C. MOTWANE.

Chicago Telephone and Radio Company.

Tuesday's Azad Maidan Meeting

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have seen the statement in the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" of yesterday, 27th July, that "a batch of Maharashtrian youths of Bombay has decided to challenge the presidential election of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at the public meeting at the Azad Maidan on 1st August at 6 p.m. Mr. L. C. Thatte is going to lead the batch."

This meeting is in connection with the anniversary of the late Lokmanya B. G. Tilak, a great Maharashtrian, patriot, savant and statesman, and as such one's fullest sympathies are with the aim and object of Mr. Thatte and the Maharashtrian youths above referred to.

Let Mahatma Gandhi take the chair, as he had followed Lokmanya Tilak in leaving the Town Hall on a memorable occasion, and later on utilised the great power of Tilak's name to gather one crore of rupees for the country's cause? Failing him, our friend the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi would be a fit person to preside. Mr. Munshi is, after all, a part and parcel of Maharashtra. A Surti by birth, he comes from Konkan; perhaps, the general public do not know that Surat is a part of Konkan; and it is held so by the premier race of Gujrat, Kathiawad Nagar Brahmins to this day. Ahmedabad Nagar Brahmins call a Surat Nagar Brahmin as "Konkni." I don't think Mr. Munshi would disclaim his birth right.

Further, Mr. Munshi's first introduction to a political career was due to Konkan graduates' vote at the University election. In my opinion Mr. Munshi has a claim upon us Maharashtrians to speak for us, rather than Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel.—Yours, etc.

M.B. KOLASKER.

Bar-at-Law.

Bombay, July 28.

We, the undersigned, Maharashtrians of all castes and shades entirely agree with the sentiments expressed above by Mr. Kolasker and say that under no circumstances should the chair be allowed to be taken by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel.

Signed S. Valwoode, G. K. Kelkar, T. A. Kirtikar, K. B. Murkute, G. C. Pandit, A. V. Sant, D. Pradhan, V. T. Kulkarni, V. Bhide, D. R. Vaidya, Consulting Engineer, Bombay, K. S. Mohamad, A. K. Mondkar, A. K. Joshi U. Rege, N. K. Joshi, P. S. Dhotikar, N. Chitre

"Desist, Please"

To, The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir.—The Hindu community of Bombay is indebted to Mr. A. V. who under the caption "Desist, Please" wrote in your paper on 17th. inst. about the ill-conceived plan of the managing committee to let the compound wall of the Hindu Burning Ground at Queen's Road for advertisements. Mr. A. V. suggests that advertisements of "frivolous" nature might appear and thus desecrate the place. But I go further and say that this wall is not the proper place for advertisements of any kind whatsoever and any attempt to put them there would vitiate the very sanctity of the place. I would like the managing committee to consider the reasons why the authorities concerned of the European cemetry at Queen's Road or the Parsi Fire Temple at Dhobi Talao not letting their compound wall for advertisements although those places enjoy the same privileges of prominence and nearness of approach. Obviously because such use of the wall would disfigure the place and would amount to showing disrespects for the objects for which these places are set apart. I would therefore suggest that the managing committee, if at all they are in need of funds, would do well to approach the generous public for donations instead of resorting to such a method as to let the walls for advertisements.—Yours etc.

A HINDU

SCIENCE And INDUSTRY

Power Alcohol Industry In U. P. And Bihar

UTILIZATION OF MOLASSES WILL CREATE NEW CHANNEL OF EMPLOYMENT

The following are extracts from a Note appended by Mr. M. P. Gandhi to the Report of the Joint Power-Alcohol Committee, appointed by the Governments of U.P. and Bihar for finding ways and means of utilisation of molasses:—

In view of the known attitude of the petroleum interests towards the development of the Power Alcohol Industry in India, and the great influence which the oil interests exert on the Governments of various countries all over the world, I feel apprehensive that even in spite of our clear pronouncement in favour of the commercial practicability of utilisation of molasses for the manufacture of Power Alcohol in the United Provinces and Bihar, and our recommendation of this method of utilisation of molasses as a sound proposition from the economic point of view, the Government of India may be chary of creating conditions for, and look askance upon the immediate establishment of this industry. The development of the Power Alcohol Industry which incidentally satisfies all the conditions necessary for the establishment of a new industry, viz., cheap and regular supply of raw material, adequate supply of labour and the availability of a vast home market is a question of paramount importance to the United Provinces and Bihar in view of the imperative necessity of finding a suitable and profitable outlet for molasses, an important by-product of their largest industry, in the safety and progress of which they are vitally interested, particularly, due to its effect on the ryots, to whom the cane crop is a very important cash crop, the annual value of which runs into millions of rupees, and which has, therefore, a great bearing on their welfare and well-being.

NEW CHANNEL OF EMPLOYMENT

Being far removed from the sea-ports of India, these two Provinces are denied the opportunity of developing certain industries which Provinces near the seaboard can develop, and it is therefore, only meet that the U.P and Bihar Governments should evince an anxiety (and indeed, should on that account be helped by the Central Government) to utilise this opportunity that has offered itself, as a result of the marvellous development of the sugar industry in both these Provinces, of the establishment of the Power Alcohol Industry, and of thus creating at once a new channel of employment for indigenous capital and a new avenue for harnessing the energy of a few educated and middle-class people in this as well as other subsidiary industries which are bound to spring up as a consequence of the development of this industry, and of thus utilising an important by-product of great potential value, which far from being a source of profit, as it should be, causes some expenditure in its disposal, and what is more, threatens to be a menace to the public health in the surrounding districts on account of its disagreeable smell and pollution of water if it is allowed to run into an adjacent water course.

IN OTHER COUNTRIES

Power Alcohol has been produced on a commercial scale from molasses in various countries of the world like Austria, France, Phillipines, Czechoslovakia, Germany, United States and England, and there seems to be no particular technical complication in the manufacture of absolute alcohol which the industrialist may have to tackle. I am convinced that under the present circumstances and conditions, the manufacture of Power Alcohol is one of the most profitable directions for the utilisation of molasses, from the economic point of view. I have little doubt that the Indian Tariff Board (Sugar) which conducted a comprehensive enquiry in the year 1937 (whose report although submitted to the Government of India in December 1937 not yet published) in this subject, will also endorse this view whole-heartedly.

While the development of this industry has been commanded, and indeed, carried out in most other countries at considerable expense to the State, which has even given subsidies of large amounts for a number of years, India is in the fortunate position of being able to develop this industry without any loss whatsoever to the revenue either of the Provincial or the Central Government. Indeed, it may bring some revenue to the Provincial Governments.

NATIONAL ASSET

I also feel that the only way of reducing the huge and increasing drain of the national wealth on account of the imports of petroleum, methylated spirit and of varnishes, lacquers, etc., lies in the development of the Power and Industrial Alcohol Industry within the country. The annual import of petrol into India is of the order of 102,000,000 gallons valued at over Rupees five crores, and of methylated spirit of the order of 370,000 gallons valued at over Rupees three lakhs, and such imports mean a drain of a very large amount of money. The replacement of every gallon of imported petrol and Methylated spirit by indigenous Power Alcohol and Industrial Alcohol will mean an indirect increase in the national wealth which is greatly needed in view of the appalling poverty of millions in India.

PRICE OF PETROL

The establishment of this industry would also be helpful in checking any unwarranted increase in the price of petrol which, it may be observed, is dependent not upon the cost of production, but upon many other extraneous factors, difficult to gauge. The availability of Power Alcohol in the country would, therefore, give us a certain amount of independence from the monopolistic position of producers of petrol, and would at the same time give us a substitute motor fuel, which is vitally necessary for a nation, under modern conditions.

IN EVENT OF WAR

I also feel, particularly, after the separation of Burma from India in April 1937, that it is eminently desirable for India to develop an alternative source of motor fuel inside the country, to ensure supplies of petroleum in the event of there being difficulties due to sea blockade or other reasons in bringing patrol from Burma or from other countries from where imports have been steadily increasing.

The development of the Power Alcohol Industry is particularly to be welcomed, because a perennial supply of cheap and excellent raw material, viz., molasses produced in sugar factories is assured. The development of this industry would also render it less necessary to exploit at once our indigenous mineral oil resources in the Punjab and Assam. These oil resources are, after all, wasting assets, and indeed, may well be preserved for the future, if possible.

LEGISLATION NECESSARY

I do feel that U.P. and Bihar can supply Power Alcohol for use as fuel to other areas in the interior of the country like the Punjab, North West Frontier Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, Northern C. P. portions in Bengal adjacent to Bihar, etc., at competitive rates under present conditions, without any difficulty, if the requisite legislation for compulsory admixture of Power Alcohol with petrol is passed.

It is needless to say that if Power Alcohol is required for the whole of India for purposes of admixture with petrol as motor fuel, it will be possible to produce the entire quantity required for use in the country. The addition of a percentage of power alcohol to the petrol will improve the quality of the petrol (by increasing the Octane number) and I therefore trust that the Petroleum companies will readily agree to do so.

GOVT. WARNED

I would like to warn the Governments of U. P. and Bihar, however, that there is a danger of the Petroleum interests reducing their prices of petrol to an unduly low level for a short time with a view to hamper or check the development of this industry, and to prevent the use of Power Alcohol as a substitute by making a reduction (it will only be for a temporary period remembering the object for which it is needed). They may even gain the sympathy of the consumers, and indeed, the bogey of protection of consumers' interests might also, in all probability, be put forward from various quarters with a view to defer action for establishment of this industry. In such an event, however, the Government should be fully ready and equipped to face this situation and take suitable and prompt action.

I hope, however, that the petroleum distributing organisation who have been benefited considerably from their monopoly in this trade for several decades, will take a far-sighted and businesslike view, and will not let such a situation arise. In fact, their market will be taken away only to a very small extent due to the admixture of Power Alcohol, and the effect on them will be negligible, particularly, as the consumption of petrol is consistently and steadily increasing. On the other hand, the ungrudging co-operation of the Petroleum Distributing Organisations, with this new Power Alcohol Industry, which the Governments are anxious to develop, in the matter of marketing the mixed fuel, will be appreciated by the Governments, whose help and goodwill may be of considerable value to the Distributing Companies in the smooth running of their business.

Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Gandhiji has been pleased to state that in view of the impending transfer of power from the Princes to the people, the minimum that all States, great and small, can give is full civil liberty, to mention one of the five points touched on by him.

When we, Bombaites, come to compare the residue of the civil liberties left us by the Congress Government on and after the 1st August we cannot help feeling envious of those fortunates in Indian States who are not called upon to foot the hated Property Tax, the ruinous Sales Tax and the ignominious Prohibition Act with its odious distinction between "eligibles" and "non-eligibles". Domicile has played a very prominent part in the framing of the Prohibition Act as if there is any real difference between the European as defined by the Government of India Act and the individual who has made India his home. The Prohibition Act as published in the press is anything but Prohibition.

I do not drink, but I, nevertheless, very strongly resent being deprived of my civil liberties and I daresay there must be some thousands in Bombay who feel as how I feel on the subject.—Yours' etc.

"NIRA"

WORLD'S HIGHEST RAILWAY

Has Diesel Locomotive Specially Built For It

An outstanding achievement of British engineering enterprise is the building of a Diesel locomotive to run on the highest railway line in the world, near La Paz, the capital of Bolivia.

The engine has now passed all tests, including the six-mile climb with a gradient of 1 in 14 along a series of sharp 'S' curves from La Paz to the plateau 2,000 feet above the city and 16,000 feet above sea level.

Built for the Peruvian Corporation, it will operate on a circuit where conditions are so severe that engineers have hitherto believed them to be beyond the powers of such an engine, which they thought would prove so cumbersome and costly (compared with the present electric traction) as to be economically unworkable.

The Peruvian Corporation consequently placed a number of safeguards in their contract, and a firm in Leeds, Yorkshire, accepted the "challenge". The engine they built has now proved able to handle its load with ease at the highest altitudes of the tortuous mountain track and to be exceedingly economical on fuel.

Special features of the locomotive are: supercharged engine, 330 horse-power, with exceptionally charge radiator to maintain an efficient temperature at high altitudes where air density and conductivity are greatly reduced; independently-fitted additional starting system, petrol-driven, to avoid any possible delay; and a quadruple system of brakes, working independently.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, July 29

P and O S N ss Alipore of 3241 reg tons, Captain E Lee arrived from Nagoya via Japan, China Ports, Saigon, Singapore and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

P and O S N ss Strathaird of 13341 reg tons, Captain S M Stuart arrived from Brisbane via Australian Ports and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

M B Kaisha ss Kinugawa Maru of 4978 reg tons, Captain O Yokowo arrived from Basrah via Abadan and Karachi with cargo of cotton and scrap iron

T Morrison ss Alavi of 2161 reg tons, Captain E A Steggles arrived from Jeddah via Aden with passengers and general cargo.

L Edwards ss Lichtenfels of 4694 reg tons, Captain H Arians arrived from Bunder Shapour via Karachi and Marmagoa with general cargo.

B I S N ss Barpeta of 1892 reg tons, Captain J L Durkee arrived from Basrah via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED

F F Campbell ss City of Oran of 4728 reg tons, Captain F W Letton sailed for Colombo, Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Golconda of 3203 reg tons, Captain W F Putt sailed for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

Anglo Iranian Oil Tanker British Sailor of 3444 reg tons, Captain S Mavin sailed for Abadan with local cargo.

P and O S N ss Strathaird of 13341 reg tons, Captain S M Stuart sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

F F Campbell ss Pres Garfield of 6638 reg tons, Captain A W Aitken sailed for New York via Suez with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

Anchor Line ss Cilicia of 6577 reg tons, Captain F M Henderson sailed for Karachi with local cargo.

T Morrison ss Nurmahal of 3380 reg tons, Captain P W Palmer sailed for Moulmein in water ballast.

J Mackintosh ss Athene of 2644 reg tons, Captain A Dahl sailed for Madras with same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 29-7-39.

S S Anyo Maru (N Y K) for Karachi, Colombo and China Japan Ports.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 29

3 Alipore 3241 Karachi 1-8 M M
4 Kinugawa Maru 4978 Kobe 1-8 M B Kaisha
7 Nagato Maru 4325 Karachi 1-8 N Y Kaisha
11 President Garfield 6890 New York 29-7 F F Campbell
12 Cilicia 6577 Karachi 30-7 Anchor Line
13 H T Lancashire 5864 N F 31-7 P. Sea T. Officer
16 City of Keelung 3199 Liverpool 3-8 K Nixon

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Golconda 3203 Karachi 29-7 M M
3 Barpeta 1892 Persian Gulf 3-8 M M
4 Vita 1955 Mombassa 2-8 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Jalabala 3610 Rangoon 31-7 Scindia S N
B Kalarand 659 Karachi 30-7 B S N
H Shrivati 250 N F N F Malabar ship
F Alavi 2161 N F N F T Morrison
G Oostcappelle 348 Malabar Coast 31-7 Merchant S N
H O/S Revati 232 N F N F Malabar S
K British Sailor 3444 Abadan 29-7 Anglo Iranian
P Bandra 1893 N F N F M M
R Hudiksvall 425 Calcutta 2-8 Malabar S

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Asaka Maru 1-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Warfield 2-8-39 M M
Rajputana 3-8-39 P and O S N
Comorin 10-8-39 P and O S N
Ranchi 17-8-39 P and O S N
Cathay 24-8-39 P and O S N
Hanpura 31-8-39 P and O S N
FROM LIVERPOOL
Clan Macbean 31-7-39 J Finlay
FROM OSLO
Thalatta 17-8-39 L Edwards
Dagrun 31-7-39 L Edwards
FROM HAMBURG
Abbekerk 21-8-39 L Edwards
Ehrenfels 7-8-39 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Pres. Monroe 10-8-39 F F Campbell
Bintang 2-8-39 Volkart Bros
Wichita 6-8-39 L Edwards
Pres Adams 24-8-39 F F Campbell
FROM TRIESTE
Giulio Cesare 14-8-39 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Conte Biancamano 28-8-39 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Sumatra Maru 5-8-39 O S Kaisha
Corfu 18-8-39 P and O S N
Victoria 23-8-39 L Triestino
Borneo Maru 9-8-39 O S K Kaisya
Anyo Maru 31-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Chitral 4-8-39 P and O S N
Viterlock 9-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Somali 30-7-39 P and O S N
Mansei Maru 10-8-39 O S K Kaisya
FROM BASRA
Barala 3-8-39 M M
Vasna 5-8-39 M M
FROM SYDNEY
Mooltan 12-8-39 P and O S N
FROM DURBAN
Kenya 19-8-39 M M
Tairea 5-8-39 M M
FROM BASSEIN
Nagina 31-7-39 M M
FROM CALCUTTA
Jalavihar 30-7-39 Scindia S N
FROM KARACHI
Nagato Maru 6-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Nalgora 31-7-39 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Chitral 5-8-39 P and O S N
Nalgora 2-8-39 M M
Mooltan 12-8-39 P and O S N
Strathallan 26-8-39 P and O S N
Canton 2-9-39 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Canterbury 9-8-39 K Nixon
City of Keelung 3-8-39 K Nixon
Cilicia 4-8-39 Anchor Line
FOR HAMBURG
Freinfels 31-7-39 L Edwards
FOR NEW YORK
Pres Monroe 12-8-39 F F Campbell
Pres Adams 26-8-39 F F Campbell
FOR GENOA
Victoria 23-8-39 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Nagato Maru 11-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Giulio Cesare 14-8-39 L Triestino
Rajputana 3-8-39 P and O S N
Kinugawa Maru 2-8-39 M B Kaisha
Anyo Maru 13-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Alipore 9-8-39 P and O S N
Borneo Maru 23-8-39 O S K Kaisya
Conte Biancamano 28-8-39 L Triestino
Ranchi 19-8-39 P and O S N
Asaka Maru 2-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Sumatra Maru 15-8-39 O S K Kaisya
FOR SYDNEY
Comorin 10-8-39 P and O S N
FOR BASRA
Barpeta 3-8-39 M M
FOR DURBAN
Tairea 16-8-39 M M
Vita 2-8-39 M M
FOR JEDDAH
Alavi 4-8-39 T Morrison
FOR CALCUTTA
Orna 3-8-39 M M
FOR KARACHI
Nagato Maru 1-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Hohenfels 2-8-39 L Edwards
Alipore 1-8-39 P and O S N

B.P.T. GENERAL LANDING DATES.
S S Orna 28-7-39
S S City of Keelung 27-7-39
S S Strathnaver (boats) 28-7-39
S S Golconda 29-7-39

EXPORTS

S S Cilicia for Manchester: 320 bales raw cotto nA Clayton.

For Philadelphia: 121 bales wool raw C Lister.

S S Kinugawa Maru for Kobe: 100 bales raw cotton Valji Ladha; 128 bales raw cotton Viram Ladha; 201 bales raw cotton H Kanji; 400 bales raw cotton Konishi; 100 bales raw cotton S R Tulshan; 300 bales raw cotton Kotak; 363 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 50 bales raw cotton K Devchand.

For Osaka: 100 bales raw cotton Konishi; 400 bales raw cotton S R Tulshan; 200 bales raw cotton K Poonja; 85 bags aluminium scrap M B Kaisha.

S S Nagato Maru for Jinsen: 200 bs raw cotton The Nissho; 300 bales raw cotton Kotak.

S S Drachenfels for Helsingfors: 2682 bags gr nut oil cakes Ralli Bros.

For Helsinki: 8400 bags gr nut oil cake exp H Rawji.

For Malmo: 5600 bags gr nut oil cake exp H Rawji.

S S Pres Garfield for Philadelphia: 100 bales wool raw Haji E Dossa

For New York: 134 bags gum S Dharshi.

S S Lichtenfels for Hamburg: 310 bs cotton fly V P Maskai; 3999 bags gr nut kernals M Bhuta.

For Rotterdam: 50 bales hemp H K Kesharwalla; 50 bales cotton raw N Rajaram.

For Antwerp: 112 bales cotton raw K Jethabhai; 4000 pkts myrabollams P Mathradas.

S S City of Keelung for Liverpool: 14 brls crude oil Volkart Bros; 150 bs wool raw C Lister; 260 bales wool raw The Eastern Wool Trading; 9999 bags gr nut seed The Oil Seed Trading; 200 bs raw cotton N Rajaram.

For Manchester: 5835 bags linseed K Devchand.

IMPORTS

S S Jalabala Agents Scindia Steam Navigation Co Ltd from Rangoon: 10067 bags rice.

From Colombo: 50 bags arecanuts; 1555 bags copra.

From Cochin: 58 logs matchwood; 252 bags cocoanuts.

S S Bahadur Agents Turner Morrison and Co Ltd from Colombo: 3081 bags copra.

From Cochin: 410 bundles coir yarn; 394 bundles coir rope; 30600 pcs bricks; 1181 bags copra; 361 bags cocoanuts; 41 bkts vegetables.

From Rangoon: 21740 bags rice; 74 cases cutch; 560 bags pearl starch; 60 bags dextrine; 129 bags chola; 145 bags gram bran; 2052 pcs teak boards; 141 pcs teak sleepers.

From Port Bomington: 237 pcs white dhup logs;

S S Indora Agents M Mackenzie and Co from Moulmein: 123699 pcs and bdls teakwood; 38057 bags rice; 216 bags betelnuts; 207 tins cane jaggery.

S S Jalapadama Agents Scindia Steam Navigation from Calcutta: 5590 tons coal.

S S Jalarajan Agents Scindia Steam Navigation Co Ltd from Calcutta: 1513 tons coal.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, July 29

Jutes: General tone of this section continued to be weak. Coals: Little business was registered without appreciable change in price. Teas: Very little interest was in evidence in this section. Miscellaneous: This section remained quietly steady. Government securities: This section was steady but turnover was small. Following were the closing quotations:

Government securities: 3 per cent loan 1951-54 99/15; 3 per cent new loan 1963-65 97/11 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent Government paper 96/11; 5 per cent loan 1940-43 103/15;

Banks: Allahabad Bank pref 147; Central Bank 34/14; Reserve Bank 110/12.

Coals: Bengal 299; Burrakur 11/5; Equitable 30/12 ct; Mundulpore 7.

Jutes: Barnagore 143; Birla Pref 114/8; Goureport 530; Howrah 52/6; Hukumchand 2/4; Hukumchand pref 31 small lot; Orient 168.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 5/1; Indian Copper 1/10; Dalmia Cement ord. 11/4; Dalmia Cement defd 3/6 ct; Patna Elec 15/4 ct; Burn and Co ord 273/8; Indian Iron and Steel 24/9; Steel Corpn ord 12/8; Calcutta Safe Deposit 6/12; Dunlop Rubber ord 18/12 small odd lot; Tide Water Oil 13 small lot; Bengal Paper ord 69; Titaghur Paper pref ordy 3/14 small lot; A ordy 11/15; Berooah Timber 13/15 ex div; India General Navg ord 99; Raza 12;

Teas: Dimakusi 22/4; Kodala 13/3; Naga Hill 10 small lot.—A. P.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

LONDON BULLION MARKET.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. have issued the following weekly report dated London, July 12.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes on July 5th was £226,414,117 at 148/6d. per fine ounce showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday. To-day the Bank announced the purchase of £20,002,848 in bar gold.

In the open marke about £1,750,000 of bar gold changed hands at the daily fixing during the past week. There was moderate general selling and although the authorities provided a good proportion of the supplies, buyers on occasion were left unsatisfied Most of the offerings were secured for shipment to New York.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold registered from midday on the 3rd inst. to midday on the 10th inst.:—

IMPORTS.

Union of South Africa	£2,247,193
Southern Rhodesia	94,177
British East Africa	23,824
New Zealand	44,486
Peru	68,500
Belgium	29,915
France	245,330
Switzerland	3,383
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	4,570
Other Countries	12,480
	£2,773,864

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£7,320,328
Canada	3,360
Siam	1,018,164
Syria	29,757
Netherlands	96,774
France	44,520
Switzerland	66,697
Other Countries	12,133
	£8,591,733

The s. s. "Ranpura" which sailed from Bombay on July 8th carries gold to the value of about £508,000.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for May 1939 amounted to 66,786 fine ounces a scompared with 63,858 fine ounces for April 1939 and 68,998 fine ounces for May 1938.

SILVER.

At the beginning of the week under review it became known that the United States Senate had passed by 43 votes to 39 the Monetary Bill extending the stabilisation fund of dol. 2,000,000,000 for two years, renewing the President's power to devalue the dollar, authorising the Treasury to purchase foreign silver and fixing the price to be paid for domestic silver at 71.11 cents per ounce.

There was no indication of the price to be paid for foreign silver and uncertainty on this score was reflected in the market on July 6th when, mainly owing to a lack of support, prices fell sharply to 17.7/16d. for cash and 17-1/2d. for two months' delivery, which were respectively 9/16d. and 1/2d. lower than the previous day's quotations. The market steadied in the afternoon when news was received from Washington that the United States Treasury were resuming purchases of foreign silver and that the State Department had advised Canada of the reinstatement of the monthly silver purchase agreement. This, naturally, afforded some satisfaction, although offset to some extent by a satement that, as regards the future price policy, the Treasury would keep its price on a day to day basis "until we see what happens."

The reaction of the United States Treasury to the fall in the London quotations was, therefore, awaited with interest and the price actually fixed was 36-3/4 cents—again on London parity. The only change in London prices on July 7th was a decline of 1/16d. in the cash quotation to 17.3/8d. and no change was made in the American price.

On Saturday July 8th and Monday July 10th the London Market showed renewed weakness, general selling meeting with little resistance and forcing prices down to 16.1/16d. and 15.5/8d. for the respective deliveries, representing falls of 1.5/16d. and 1.3/8d. in two working days. The nervousness thus displayed may have been attributable to some extent to the news received on July 8th that the Senate Banking Committee had met intending to report favourably on the resolution introduced by Senator Townsend to terminate all Treasury foreign silver purchases. However action was postponed after the Committee had been told that Administration officials were afraid that, if Congress approved the Bill, this would jeopardise negotiations for a settlement regarding American oil properties seized in Mexico.

As no silver prices is fixed by the United States Treasury on Saturdays, news of the action it would take on Monday following the heavy declines in London was rather anxiously awaited. When the price was announced at 35 cents this afforded some encouragement, as it was above London parity. As a consequence the London Market saw a reaction yesterday when notes recovered to 16,3/8d. for cash and 15 13/16d. for two months delivery, the premium on cash increasing, owing mainly to a demand for prompt shipment to India. With sellers hesitating the movement was continued to-day, prices advancing to 16.9/16d. and 15.15/16d. for the respective deliveries, the difference thus widening further to 5/8d.

For the moment the market presents a steadier appearance, but the outlook is still uncertain, depending upon developments in the United States of America.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of silver, registered from midday on the 3rd inst. to midday on the 10th inst.:—

IMPORTS.

Union of South Africa	£5,069
New Zealand	2,507
Japan	90,034
Belgium	14,245
France	8,241
Other Countries	2,449
	£122,545

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£27,165
British India	49,630
Jamaica	5,000
Germany	18,700
France	2,196
Norway	1,069
Sweden	1,735
Other Countries	3,018
	£108,513
	£122,545

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 29.

GOVT. SECURITIES

3 1/2 p.c. Paper	97/8
4 p.c. 1960-70	110/10
5 p.c. 1945-55	114/1

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	108
Bank of Hindusthan	27/4
Bank of India	144
Central Bank	35/2
Imperial Bank F.P.	1535
Imperial Bank P.P.	381/14
Indian Overseas Bank	47
Reserve Bank	111/12
Union Bank	5/14

TEXTILES

Ahmd. New Textiles	340
Ambica	248/4
Arun	185
Arvind	910
Asoa	170
Bharatkhand Textiles	1825
Bombay Dyeing	717/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	175
Calico	528/12
Central India	199/6
Century	198/12
Colaba	108/2
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	nil
Elgin	103/12
Gokak	127/8
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore Malwa	35/10
Jubilee	190
Khatau Makanji	83/12
Kohinoor	213/2
Laxmi Cotton	415
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	63/12
Morarji	110
Mysore	86/14
Nandlal Bhandari	7/4
New Great	173/12
Raipur	567/8
Rajnagar	150
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	67
Sholapur	2700
Simplex	65/10
Swadeshi	195/10
Vishnu	1017/8

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord.	1457/8
Tata Hydro Ord.	153/12
Tata Power Ord.	1277/8

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics	145
Ajmer Electrics	11/8
Amalgamated	11/2
Bombay Suburban	160
Bombay Tram.	129/6
Jalgaon Electrics	nil
Lahore Electrics	225
Surat Electrics	157/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Air Services of India	nil
Alcock Ashdown	347/8
Associated Cements	129
Belapur	172/8
Bombay Burma New	165/10
Bombay Burma Old	471/4
Bombay Steam	258/12
Bombay Telephone	87/8
Br. B. Petrol	3/5/6
Burma Corporation	5/2
Dalmia Cement	10/12
Indian Bleaching	83/12
Industrial Investment Tr.	44/4
Indian Radio Ord.	353/12
Indian Radio Defd.	345
Indian Copper	1/10
Indian Iron	24/12
Mysore Sugar	31/8
Port Canning	74/8
Premier Construction	69/8
Rohtas Industries	21/4
Scindia Steam	17/6
Shivrajpur	31/4
Steel Corp. of Bengal	12/9
Tata Oil	35
Tata Steel Ord.	280/8
Tata Steel Defd.	1345

JUTES

Birla Jute	15/2
Howrah	52/10
Hukumchand	2/8
Kamarhatty	464
Kankanarrah	358/8
Lawrence	325
Reliance	54/12

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following telegram from their London friends dated 28th July:

We believe upward movement will continue, industrials leading. Pending news armament loan Gilts uncertain India dated firm on local demand. Further decline in unemployment, better rail traffics and improvement in industrial output expected, Rayons active on Courtauld Celanese agreement. We confirm sell latter on rises.

Consett Iron	8
John Brown	29/6
Broken Hill North	35/6
Broken Hill South	20
Associated Manganese of South Africa	4
Kamra Tin	1/3
Kamuning Rubber and Tin	—
Tunnel Cement	29/6
O K Bazar	23/4 1/2
Bristol Aircraft	18/1 1/2
Westland Aircraft	7/3
Halesown Steel	8

Produce Receipts

Bombay, July 29.

	cwts.
Wheat	142
Linseed	363
Groundnuts	2,627
Castorseed	418
Rice	14,495
Myrabollams	110
Cottonseed	5,358
Mowraseed	529
Gram	955
Joowar	320
Bajree	2,184

WEAKNESS OF HITLER'S GERMANY

(Continued from page 6)

would have to be confined in a concentration camp."

As Greater Germany contains millions of "unreliable" Czechs and Austrians, not to mention some millions of Germans opposed both to war and the Nazi regime, Herr Himmler looks like having his concentration camps reasonably full—if there be in fact a German attempt at a "lightning war."

WHITHER HYDERABAD MUSLIM?

Some Comments

(By An Observer)

HYDERABAD (Deccan)

With the announcement of the reforms the political situation in Hyderabad has grown in complexity though it is not incorrect to think that the tension will soon ease down. All critical observers of Hyderabad political affairs are agreed that in spite of the Arya Samaj and Hindu Mahasabha agitation likely to intensify and also of the fact that the Muslim population of the city has taken up an uncompromising attitude towards constitutional advance and an extremist section is behaving impolitically,, the situation which has so far been well handled by the Nizam's Government, is likely to improve because the reforms show scope for greater constitutional advance if worked out in the right spirit and as they are give the people a greater association with the Government in the administration of the affairs of the country. It is not within the purview of this article to analyse the Reforms or describe the reactions of the various communities and interests to Government's pronouncement, but it is necessary to comment on the Muslim attitude and to gauge the extent to which their opposition is likely to go.

STATUS OF MUSLIMS.

Before proceeding to do so it is well to take stock of the status of the Muslim community in the Hyderabad life and affairs. There is no gainsaying the fact that though this community represents barely one-ninth of the population it constitutes an influential part of public life and officialdom in the State. It does not need reiteration, because of its being a well-known and incontravertible fact, that the Muslim community holds a unique and distinguished status in the history and tradition of the Deccan and more so of the Asaf Jahi dynasty. With the Muslim conquest of the Deccan several centuries ago their influence on the people of this part of the country has been very great. It has affected their life, their habits, their customs and their culture. There has been a happy blending of the great Muslim culture with the no less great and historical Hindu culture of the Deccan. The result has been a communal harmony which has been the pride alike of the Hindu and Muslims of this State.

COMMUNAL HARMONY DISTURBED.

Until a few years ago this harmony remained unsullied and happy. In recent years the influx of outside influences and the reaction of the people to the conflicts across the borders have created a lamentable breach of this harmony and the political life of to-day is marred by communal tension and conflict. Into the causes of this regrettable fact one need not enter. Suspicion and recriminations have widened the gulf between the two communities to such an extent that well-wishers of the country are despairing of the possibility of restoring the former communal harmony though the Government and the some publicmen are still endeavouring in spite of odds to bring about a 'status quo'.

In the course of last three years several attempts were made by well intentioned public men to bring about a lasting Hindu-Muslim unity and to create a common national spirit and platform. These ventures have been looked upon with interest and sympathy by the Nizam's Government who are always welcome to consider means and measures for the abiding peace and prosperity of the people. In the past few weeks several incidents have occurred which go to indicate that all "unity talks" and gestures have proved abortive though the newly formed party of "Union and Progress" is plodding on its uphill way. Into the causes thereof it is difficult to probe. Possibly the majority community has not shown that generosity of thought and spirit which goes to win the confidence of the minority Opportunity now presents itself for that community to show its goodwill by putting no obstacles in the way of the working of the new constitution. Possibly the minorities have shown an inherent timidity in approaching the larger issues they have to face. Possibly also it is a sense of economic fear that is preventing the Muslims from joining their Hindu compatriots in the working out the reforms and is leading them to blind and frantic demonstrations. Whatever the cause may be it is a lamentable fact that the two communities have bereft themselves of statesmanship and however unwillingly, have thrown themselves on the hands of the Government for their future prosperity and political advancement.

GOVERNMENT'S COMMENDABLE MOVE

It is gratifying to add that the Government have also risen to the occasion and undaunted by criticism or threat are pursuing a course calculated to advance communal harmony and national well-being. This has been done though the introduction of a system of joint electorates based on economic and professional interests. It is an unique and interesting experiment calculated to remove communal friction. The good purpose is there but the result is in the lap of God. The Hindu agitation and the recent Muslim reactions are circumstances which do not auger for success. With the former the article is not concerned. It is generally believed that the Hindu agitation is engineered and sponsored by outsiders and will subside now that some generous measure of political power has been given to the Hindus which is rightly their due in view of the great contribution they have made to the economic life of the State. Also their religious disabilities are soon likely to be abated as the Statutory Standing Committee for Religious Affairs to enquire into grievances which has been announced is bound to find a solution. It is, however, the sullen and stubborn attitude recently adopted by the Muslims or a group of them which is gaining in strength for the community is now divided, that calls for eminent and examination. It is not only a reaction to the Arya Samaj cum Mahasabha aggression but a desperate effort to preserve for the community the privileges and preferments which it hitherto enjoyed and which Government rightly consider should in keeping with the times be shared by all communities.

Muslim leadership is displaying a lack of vision and foresight in trying to retard the wheel of progress which has been set into quick motion. The larger association of the people with the administration envisaged in the announced reforms is a measure calculated to ensure the well-being of the entire population of the State and adequate safeguards have been provided to secure the economic stability of the Muslims.

The Nizam and his Government have been generous to a fault in this respect. By basing the election on the convention that one member from each of the majority communities shall represent each interest and that member shall command the confidence of his community the way to abiding communal harmony has not only been paved but Muslim interests have also amply safeguarded. The Muslims would be well advised wholeheartedly to accept the proposed reforms and courageously grapple with the situation, always reliant on a benign and everthoughtful Rule to foster their interests as circumstances demand.

ANJUMAN'S REACTIONARY CONDUCT

The statement issued on the "Reforms" by the Anjuman Ilahad-ul-Musslameen which characterises the Reforms as "detrimental to royal prerogative and injurious and unsatisfactory to the Muslims," and which charges the Executive Council with having "proved itself undeserving of the trust reposed in it by His Exalted Highness the Nizam and the Muslims" is commented upon by prominent Muslim publicmen as an irresponsible and pernicious statement which can do no good to the Muslim cause or communal amity in the State. The demonstrations by the Muslims though attracting a lot of public attention and the support of an immoderate type of Muslims is viewed with disfavour by responsible people. It is a well-known fact that His Exalted Highness the Nizam has devoted much thought and concern in sanctioning the Government's proposals and with his abiding interest in all his subjects irrespective of caste or creed has accorded approval to such measures as are in the best interests of the State as a whole and this reactionary conduct of the Anjuman displays a distrust of this farsighted Muslim Ruler which is highly reprehensible. It is still hoped that better counsels will prevail and Government is determined to stand by its decision without fear or prejudice. The implied threats of a display of strength by the Muslim organisations or of obtaining outside help are viewed with calm indifference, though every effort will be made to secure the co-operation of the Muslims in the working of the reforms.

TIBBYA COLLEGE, BOMBAY

To Begin Work

A meeting of the College Committee of the Board of Tibbya College, Bombay, was held at the office of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, on Wednesday, who presided.

The following resolution moved by Dr. Hamied and seconded by Mr. Mahomed Ali Allahbux and supported by Mr. Abdur Rahman Mahomed Yusuf was passed.

As the inauguration of the Tibbya College, Bombay, has been postponed there is growing anxiety on the part of about 30 students desirous of being admitted in the second year class and as many applications have been made to the Secretary for admission in the 1st year class as well and in view of the loss of study of the students involved in delaying the commencement of the session of the College, this meeting of the Finance and College Committee authorizes the General Secretary, as a preliminary step, to start the necessary courses of education of the College and for that purpose to make the necessary arrangements including housing of students, furniture, etc.

Dr. K. A. Hamied, also proposed that in view of the fact that the Constitution Sub-Committee has completed its work and printed copies of the constitution as drawn up by the Sub-Committee had been despatched to the members of the Board, steps should be taken for the registration of the Board and a meeting of the Board should be called for an early date. The resolution on being seconded by Mr. Abdur Rahman and supported by Mr. Mahomed Ali Allahbux was carried.

Hyderabad Should Be Miniature Federation

There Must Be Three Autonomous Provinces, Says Dr. Pattabhi

MASULIPATAM, July 29.

Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Ex-President of the All-India States' Peoples' Conference, in a further statement on the Hyderabad reforms, says:—

"The more one studies the Hyderabad Scheme of Reforms the more one is impressed with the medieval nature of the spirit that has prompted them. If choice is given to the people between wholesale reforms from top to bottom with all the pomp and circumstance of democracy on the one hand and the simple grant of the triple fundamental rights of freedom of meeting, freedom of speech, freedom of writing together with the freedom of worship and faith, Hyderabad people must be more content with the latter without hankering after the former.

"The problem of Hyderabad with its quadrilingual population is a peculiar one. The state is not a homogeneous one. While 89½ per cent of the population are Hindus and 10½ per cent. are Mussalmans the fact remains that 69 lakhs are Telugus, 35 lakhs Mahrattas, and 15 lakhs Kanarese. The best scheme of reforms would be to divide the State into three linguistic provinces each enjoying autonomy within itself, and all federating together in the centre, so that the State of Hyderabad may be in itself a miniature federation. That would be the only way of solving the political aspect of the problem in Hyderabad.

"The second aspect of civil liberties which, it must be said, are greatly wanting in the State—the demand of 24 hours' notice, or short notice as it is called, to the police for holding a meeting is still such a vexation that it cannot be consistent with the right of free speech or free association. The embargo that is placed on printing presses and newspapers must be removed. The right of freedom of faith and worship must be recognised in full. Instead of doing these things, temporisation with the situation and settling up make-believes which do not fulfil the national purpose or meet the national demand is playing with politics.

"When we come to the reforms we find that out of 85 members only 36 are really elected because the representatives of the Jagirdars and Mirasdars must be removed from the category of elected representatives. They are six in number. It is said that the number of elected representatives is 42. It is truer to say that that there will be 36 elected representatives out of a legislature of 85, with the balance composed of officials. Such a legislature is not worth talking about. It shows the unwillingness on the part of the Darbar to part with its power."—United Press.

Wall-Street Selling In New York Cotton

FORECAST OF SHOWERS IN WEST BELT

Tariff Commission To Investigate Into Imports Of Cotton And Cotton Waste

Bombay, July 29.

Yesterday Bombay was a seller of cotton nears against purchases of distants but buyers were generally cautious owing to forecast of showers in the West with a disposition to wait further clarification of the effects of the subsidy.

The Chicago grains market was not much more cheerful, early firmness in sympathy with the strength of overseas cables and owing to continued adverse weather in spring wheat areas being offset by profit taking on technical considerations.

COTTON IMPORTS.

A tariff commission will investigate into imports of cotton and cotton waste with a view to determine whether they are likely to interfere with the export subsidy programme. This is expected to result in quota restrictions aimed at principally Canada and Mexico with a view to bar the reimportation of subsidized cotton. At the same time the House of Representatives has approved an amendment strengthening tariff provisions in the Agricultural Adjustment Act with a view to prevent imports of cotton textiles manufactured from subsidised cotton.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The market opened irregular, price fixing in nears and foreign buying offset increased selling and liquidation. Prices reacted on active Wall Street liquidation of December which was absorbed by trade and locals and New Orleans on the scale-down. Thereafter the market became quiet and narrow. Prices then eased further on renewed Wall-Street selling.

At the opening October was quoted 3 points up at 8.96, which was the highest level. Later on there was increased selling and October declined to 8.84, which was the lowest level. The market closed at a net decline of 5 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 9.58c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet with scattered selling and closed at a decline of 5 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 9.35c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton market opened unchanged with October 4.46. There was light hedging which met Bombay buying and trade calling in a narrow session. There was some hedging and trade calling with American straddle reversing. The market closed at a rise of 1 to 3 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices improved one point at 5.40d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Giza futures closed 6 to 3 points up and Uppers improved 5 to 2 points. The Alexandria cotton market was fairly steady and Sakels closed 1 to 9 points up while Ashmouni futures advanced 8 to 13 points.

MANCHESTER TRADE.

The decision reached at the end of last week to continue for three months the 42's Weft Agreement and the Lancashire Cotton Corporation's action on Wednesday—which was followed by several other producers—in raising its prices for ring beams by 1/4d. per lb. have been the principal recent developments in the yarn and cloth market. Producers are trying hard to establish margins which compensate for the increasing costs, and though demand from most sources is very slack their efforts are not unsuccessful.

Some further large Government orders for drills, ground-sheets, and other cloths—all wanted for very early delivery—have been under negotiation this week, and orders have been placed with several manufacturers who have not done this kind of work for many years. A serious difficulty which is arising is that supplies of cotton suitable for the coarse yarns required are unusually small, and a good many spinners are unable to guarantee early delivery because of uncertainly as to whether they can secure raw material.

Home trade buying has been moderately active in making-up cloths of various kinds, and some good lines of prints have been bought for the Dominions. Scandinavian and Swiss customers have bought rather more than in other recent weeks, and voiles and organdies have been in request for Rangoon, but otherwise demand for cloth has been small and featureless.

In the yarn market demand has been principally for coarse and medium twists and wefts; some big weights of ring beams were sold on Tuesday before the higher prices were introduced.—"M.G."

PRIVATE CABLES

New York July Highest 8.96+03 (10 a.m.)
New York July Lowest 8.84—09 (11-10 a.m.)
Liverpool July Highest 4.49+03
Liverpool July Lowest 4.46
Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:

LIVERPOOL:—

With possible early renewal political tension and further decrease free stocks likely here as importing unattractive present parity feel purchases October here against New York good quick turn operation.

NEW YORK:—

Decline caused by outsiders liquidating with continued strength of spots think higher prices likely.

Cotton liquidation line about thirty-thousand December accumulated earlier week by prominent operator further reactionary selling well taken by trade on scale limits.

Continue expect lower prices scattered returns from correspondents indicate crop condition very high.

Wall-Street selling principle feature liquidating 30 thousand December room traders buying weather unsettled in central belt unfavourable think buyers will do better by waiting.

NEW YORK SILVER:—

Expect townsend amendment vote to-day or to-morrow chances passage favourable.

Liverpool Wheat:—Wheat advance owing to continued dry weather the U.S.A. spring wheat crop in Canada improved demand on the spot gives tone to the market.

Chicago Wheat:—Wheat better demand from American mills crop accounts somewhat less favourable prefer buying on declines only May.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—

"Profit-taking well absorbed. Weather unfavourable."

Messrs Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:

Liverpool.—There is less hedge selling. Purchases are being made on orders from Bombay. The tendency is for the difference to widen between Liverpool Cotton Market and New York Cotton Market for near months owing to small stocks in Liverpool.

Liverpool.—Scarcity of contracts revealed by scattered trade and general buying. Crop news better, so prices are likely to move slightly lower Prefer purchases on declines.

New York.—Market eased under another large Wall-Street operater liquidation

NEW YORK COTTON
NEW YORK, July 29.

	To-day's Closing.
October	8.95
December	8.81
January	8.69
March	8.56
May	8.42
July	8.31
Middling spot	9.65
	Nominal

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
NEW YORK, July 29.

October	9.06
December	8.91
January	8.76
Middling spot	9.35

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
NEW YORK, July 29.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	Nil
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continet	1,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	Nil

LIVERPOOL, COTTON
LIVERPOOL, July 29.

	To-day's Closing
July	4.39
August	4.68
September	4.58
October	4.48
November	4.39
December	4.39
January	4.38
February	4.36
March	4.38
April	4.39
May	4.39
June	4.38
July	4.36
Middling spot	5.37

11.12 A.M. QUOTATION

October	4.46
January	4.36

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, July 28.

GIZA 2—	
Spot	6.49+3
July	6.28+6
October	6.28+5
November	6.33+8
January	6.38+4
March	6.40+3
May	6.43+3
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.83+5
July	5.60+5
October	5.56+4
November	5.56+4
January	5.58+4
March	5.59+2
May	5.62+2

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach April/May New York May Rs. 47 1/4.
Broach April/May Liverpool May Rs. 38 1/2.
New York-Liverpool: Oct. 14/-, Dec. 13/-, Jan. 7/-, March 8/-, May 20/-

LONDON SEEDS
LONDON, July 29.

Linseed la plata Hull cif per ton 11.0-0 July sellers.
Linseed Calcutta London cif per ton 12.8.9 sellers.
Linseed Bombay London cif per ton 12.12.6 July sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Hull Cont. cif per ton 11.12.6 July/August sellers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull cif per ton 10.17.6 July/August sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE
LONDON, July 29.

Rozario Santa Fe 18/- Sep. sellers.
Barletta Russo unquoted.
South Ausaralian unquoted.

RUBBER

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. closed.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 29.

Following a decline of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 152/4 and advanced to Rs. 153/8 on active buying and some covering. Later on the market was quiet with increased selling pressure and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 152/10. The market is not likely to improve in the near future as heavy covering has weakened the technical situation.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 2 points and the market opened at a loss of 4 points. The local market was quiet and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 152/12. The market finally closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

F.G.M.G. Broach J/A	Rs. 154 14 0
F.G.M.G. Broach A/M	Rs. 153 2 0
Fine M.G. Oomra D/J	Rs. 143 12 0
F.G.M.G. Bengal D/J	Rs. 118 4 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 29

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	129	126	123	120	
Punjah	129	126	123	120	
Rajputana	132	129	126	123	

WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, July 29

Excessive heat in Oklahoma and Texas; scattered precipitation in Eastern and Central Belt; more rain expected.

Oomra No 3	156	154	151	148
C P No. 1	167	165	162	159
C P No. 2	160	158	155	152
Broach No. 2		160	158	155	153
Punjab Ame		180	178	175	173
Surat		197	195	192	190
Rajpipla		194	192	189	187
Navsari		206	204	201	199

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, July 29.

Bengal Fine	125/27
Bengal F.G.	122/24
C. P. 1	155/57
C. P 2	152/53
Arvi	152/53
Amraoti	151/52
Ellichpur	151/52
Berar	150/51
Malkapur	148/49
Khandesh	136/41
Jalna/Sailu	140/42
Burwah/Sanavad	150/51
Khandwa	150/51
Mathia F.G.	126/32
Broach	154/56
Punjab 4 F.	169/74
Punjab 289 F.	199/004
Sindh N. T.	174/84
Surat	191/92
Navsari	202/204
Western Farm	164/72

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, July 29 Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	38,758	53,850
Central India	225,209	46,398
Barsi and Nagar 220	93,877	148,982
Hyderabad Gaorani	4,474	40,322
Berar	162,718	327,824
Central Provinces	38,218	83,986
Total Oomras 220	563,254	702,392
Dholera 50	276,927	141,538
N W Provinces 60	9,918	3,112
Rajputana 351	80,108	16,365
Sind Punjab 550	333,124	521,470
Broach	414,944	265,091
Coompta and Dharwar 157	150,063	71,144
Westerns Northerns 111	96,376	25,577
Cocoanada	98	23
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	2,637	5,465
American	3,487	177,893
Egyptian African and Sudan 978	371,290	523,744
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	95	1,171
Total	2,477 2,302,321	2,455,485
Arrived by road to 27th July 1939	392,855	

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 27th July

In full-pressed bales Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	118 307,387	328,174
Japan and China	7,949 1,234,585	693,344
Coast Ports	33,455	59,353
Up-country by Rail	274,763	367,770
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	17,340	23,420
Total	8,067 1,867,530	1,472,561

American Cotton Figures

F. P. Bales	1938-39.	1937-38.
Receipts to date 28-7-39	4075000	7980000
Receipts Yesterday 28-7-39	18000	21000
Exports to date 28-7-39	3546000	5823000
Stock at Ports 21-7-39	1947000	2447000
Stock Interior Towns 27-7-39	2442000	1994000
Stock Liverpool 21-7-39	667000	1157000
Visible Supply 21-7-39	4828000	5712000
Quantity in sight 1-7-39	9558000	13128000
Quantity out of sight 21-7-39	9558000	13128000

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, July 28.

SAKELS—	
November	12.25+1
January	12.33+9
ASHMUUNI—	
August	9.39+8
October	9.60+11
December	9.65+11
February	9.71+13
April	9.75+12
GIZA—	
November	11.38+10
January	11.48+8
March	11.65+11

COFFEE

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality unchanged.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 29.

Yesterday London Gold price was unchanged at 27.8.6 1/2d. London Paris Exchange was unchanged at 4.68.13 at London and 4.68 1/8 at New York. London Silver was firm with spot 3/16d. up at 16 11/16d. and forward quotation improved 1/8d. at 16 1/4d. Indian covering and there was speculative covering. Offerings were small and the market was steady. Indian enquiry was 1/16th over fixed prices but sellers were reserved.

New York silver prices were unchanged at 34 3/4 cents. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 4d. Vote on amendment of Mr. Townsend will be taken shortly and chances for passage are favourable. London-Bombay spot parity was Rs. 43-6-6 and forward parity was Rs. 44-8-9. The local market was easy with increased selling in silver while gold was steady.

GOLD—			
Ready	37	2	0
Shrawan dely.	37	2	0
Shrawan Teji Mandi	0	0	6
2nd Shrawan dely.	37	1	9
2nd Shrawan Teji Mandi	0	2	9
SILVER—			
Ready	44	13	0
Shrawan dely.	44	11	0
Shrawan Teji Mandi	0	8	0
2nd Shrawan dely.	44	6	0
2nd Shrawan Teji Mandi	1	8	0

LONDON SILVER
LONDON, July 29.

Spot	16-3/4
Forward	16-3/8

LONDON GOLD
LONDON, July 29.

Gold bars fine per oz. £7-8-6-1/2

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, July 29.

Bar gold of the value of Rs. 81,10,174 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries for the week ended Saturday, July 29.

The S.S. "President Garfield", which sailed on Saturday carried six consignments of gold valued Rs. 3,71,362, Rs. 6,93,972, Rs. 16,04,846, Rs. 22,77,909, Rs. 21,33,544 and Rs. 3,92,502 for New York. Two other consignments valued Rs. 3,06,750 and Rs. 3,27,283 were shipped by the S.S. "Strathaird" for London and New York via London respectively.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,26,23,15,460.

BOMBAY MARKET

Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 39 8 0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 49 10 0
Tone:—Steady	

LONDON METALS

London, July 28.

Copper	£43 11 3
Lead	£14 17 6
Spelter	£14 12 6
Tin	£225 2 6

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay July 29.

LONDON MARKET

Standard Copper Cash (Buyers)	£43 7 6
Standard Copper 3 months	£43 12 6
Electrolytic copper	£49 10 0

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, July 28.

August	£11 7 6
September	£11 7 6

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, July 29.

Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	29	12	0
Highest	29	14	0
Lowest	29	12	0
Closing	29	14	0
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	29	4	0
Highest	29	8	0
Lowest	29	4	0
Closing	29	8	0
Groundnuts Aug—			
Opening	30	4	6
Highest	30	5	6
Lowest	30	0	0
Closing	30	3	6
Groundnuts Feb—			
Opening	29	10	0
Highest	29	11	6
Lowest	29	5	0
Closing	29	10	6
Cottonseeds Sept—			
Opening	27	13	0
Highest	28	0	6
Lowest	27	12	9
Closing	27	15	6
Cottonseeds Jan—			
Opening	22	2	0
Highest	22	5	0
Lowest	22	1	0
Closing	22	4	9

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, July 28.

July	43 1/8d.
October	45 3/4d.
December	48 1/8d.
March	50 3/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, July 28.

	Dollars.
September	0.64 1/2
December	0.65 3/8
May	0.66 5/8

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, July 29.

Ready Javas	Rs. 14 2 6
Shipment July	Rs. 4 12 6
Shipment Aug	Rs. 4 14 6
Shipment Sept	Rs. 4 14 6
Shipment Oct/Dec	Rs. 5 1 0
Java Spot F.	7.10 (nominal)

New York Sugar

New York, July 28.

September	1.95
November	2.00
January	1.91
March	1.94

LONDON SUGAR

London, July 28.

August 7sh 3/4d.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 29.

2 3/4 p.c. 1948-52 Loan	98/8
3 1/2 p.c. G. P. Notes (Cash)	9/8
3 p.c. 1951-54 Loan	100
3 p.c. 1941 Bond	102/2
3 p.c 1963-65 Loan	97/12
3 1/2 p.c. 1947-50 Loan	104
4 p.c. 1943 Bond	107/4
4 p.c. 1960/70 Loan	110/12
4 1/2 p.c. 1955-60 Loan	115/12
5 p.c. 1940-43 Loan	103/4
TAXFREE LOANS	
3 p.c. 1945/55 Loan	114/2
4 p.c. 1958-68 Mysore Loan	111/12
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore Loan	121/0
CURPURATION DEBENTURES	
4 p.c. B. P. T. 1974	108/0
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	107/0
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959	116/0
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1954	128/0
6 p.c. K. P. T. 1956	127/0

Note: 3 1/2 p.c. G. P. Notes opened for current settlement at Rs. 97/2/- to close firm at Rs. 97/6/-. Budli difference improved from Rs. 0/6/0 to Rs. 0/8/6.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 29.

B. C. RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32 to Dec.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8 to Sept
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to Aug 1/6 1/32 Sept/Nov 1/16 Dec/July
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 287 1/2
Bank's buying T T 285
Bank's buying D D 284 1/4
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1307
Bank's buying T T 1327
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying 60 days 7/
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 64 7/8
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 64 3/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 1/8
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 27 nominal
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 158 1/8
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 85 7/8
CROSS RATE—
Hongkong/London 1/2 21/32 29th instant
Shanghai/London 0/4 11/32 29th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 29th instant
Java/London 8.78 1/4 29th instant
New York/London 4.68.12 28th instant
London/New York 4.68.13 28th instant
London/Paris 176.72 28th instant
London/Italy 89.03 28th instant
London/Belgium 27.55 5/8 28th instant
London/Switzerland 20.75 1/8 28th instant
London/Berlin 11.66 3/4 28th instant
London/Stockholm 19.41 28th instant
London/Amsterdam 8.80 1/2 28th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7.8.6 1/2 27th instant
Gold £7.8.6 1/2 28th instant
Silver London Ready 16 1/2 27th instant.
Silver London Ready 16 11/16 28th instant
Silver London Forward 16 1/8 27th instant
Silver London Forward 16 1/4 28th instant
Silver New York Ready 35 27th instant
Silver New York Ready 35 28th instant
London Discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 27th instant
London Discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 28th instant
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 27th instant
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 28th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent
3 months 3/4 per cent
6 months 1 per cent
Tone:—Very Easy

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 28.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 p.c. Indian Sterling Loans	71 7/8
3 1/2 p.c. Indian Sterling Loans	84 3/8
3 1/2 p.c. Indian Sterling Loans 1954/59	96 5/8
4 p.c. Indian Sterling Loans 1948/53	103
4 1/2 p.c. Indian Sterling Loans 1950/55	107 3/4
4 1/2 p.c. Indian Sterling Loans 1958/68	109 3/4
5 p.c. Indian Sterling Loans 1942/47	105 3/4
3 p.c. Indian Sterling Loans 1949/52	94 3/8
2 1/2 p.c. British Consols	67
3 p.c. War Loan	92 1/2
4 p.c. Funding Loan 1960/90	105 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	37/6/-

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

Holiday On 1st August

"No transactions will be done on the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., on Tuesday, the 1st August, 1939, on account of the 19th Anniversary of Lokmanya Tilak and the Inauguration of the Prohibition Programme."

LONDON EXCHANGES
LONDON, July 29.

T.T. London on:—	
New York	4.68.13
Paris	176.71
Berlin	11.66-1/2
Madrid	42.25
Montreal	4.68-1/16
Aamsterdam	2.79-7/8
Brussels	27.55-5/8
Milan	89.03
Berne	20.75
Copenhagen	Nil
Stockholm	Nil
Oslo	Nil

Absence Of Business In Share Bazar

TATA STEELS QUIET

Operators Await Developments

BOMBAY: July 29.

The local Share Bazar was quiet and featureless and in the absence of any business prices remained practically stationary. Tata Steel Dfds. fluctuated within a range of Rs. 8 and this shows that there was utter absence of business. Trading for the next month commenced to-day and even this failed to attract new business.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market was quiet and U. S. Steel shares closed 5/8 down at 53-1/8 dols. Anaconda Coppers declined 1/4 at 26-3/4 dols. General Motors improved 1/2 at 48-3/4 dollars.

There is no inclination to operate and outsiders are holding aloof. The technical situation of the market is healthy, but speculative enthusiasm is damped.

Sharp declines in Silver and Seeds is said to have resulted in heavy losses to Professionals and the market is being left alone to Taravaniwallas.

In the meantime the market is awaiting the decision of the arbitration regarding Jamshedpur Labour Dispute.

Foreign political situation still continues uncertain and the latest development in connection regarding trade agreements with Japan are discouraging business.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,350 and improved to Rs. 1,355. At this level the market was quiet and prices were quoted at Rs. 1,353 with utter absence of business and closed at Rs. 1,347-8. Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 281-8. Bombay Dyeings closed at Rs. 718-12 and Associated Cement shares closed at Rs. 129-8.

TEXTILE SHARES
BOMBAY, July 29.

100 Ahmed. Advance	257	8
250 BOM DYEING	718	12
100 CENTURY	199	8
100 CENTRAL INDIA	199	8
100 COLABA	108	8
100 Coorla	84	0
250 David	25	0
250 Dawn	285	0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0	3 9
100 Finlay	89	0
100 GOKAK	128	0
1,000 Hindustan	1675	0
100 Indore	35	0
100 Khatau	84	0
100 KOHINOOR	214	0
250 Laxmi	415	0
250 Madras United	25	0
100 MORARJI	110	8
250 Model	40	0
50 MYSORE	80	8
200 NEW GREAT	174	8
100 Oosmanshahi	41	0
100 PHOENIX	223	12
25 SASSOON SILK	67	0
1,000 Sholapur	2.700	0
50 SIMPLEX	66	0
100 SWADESHI	196	0
100 SWAN	86	0
500 Vishnu	1,017	8
1,000 Westerns	850	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda	108	0
25-50 Central	35	2
500 Imperial	1535	0
125-500 Imp. Conty.	381	4
50-100 India	144	0
100 Reserve Bank	111	12
5 Union	5	14
CEMENTS		
100 ASSOCIATED	129	8
INSURANCE		
100 Empire	666	4
15-100 Jupiter	13	9
20 Mercantile	53	0
15-75 Oriental	37	8
200 Oriental	4.425	0
10-50 Vulcan	7-1-0	
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahd. Old	145	0
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY	1460	0
10 Ajmer	11	8
50 BOMBAY TRAM	129	12
100 Bombay Suburban	160	0
10 Broach	10	11
100 Karachi	191	4
100 Poona	190	0
100 Surat	157	8
100 TATA HYDRO	154	0
1,000 TATA POWERS	1280	0
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	997	8
100 C. Province	100	8
100 Dh. Baramati	101	8
100 Gujarat	99	4
100 Mandra Bhon	99	0
100 Pachora Jamner	87	0
100 Sara Serajganj	102	12
500 Tapti Valley	773	12
MININGS		
9 Burma Corp.	5-2	
2sh. Indian Copper	1	10
10 Indian Iron and Steel	24	12
10 SHIVRAJPUR	31	8
30 TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1347	8
75 TATA STEEL ORD.	281	8
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 ALOCK	349	0
10 Air Service	6	4
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	173	0
200 Bombay Safe Dep	668	12
250 BOMBAY STEAM	260	0
125 B. BURMA	472	0
50 B. BURMA CONTY.	165	10
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3-5-3	
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	87	8
100 IND. BLEACHING	84	0
50 Ind. Invest Trust	44	4
100 I. Radio Defd.	347	8
100 I. Radio Ord.	340	0
100 Port Canning	74	8
30 PREMIER CON.	69	12
15 Scindia	17	8
25 Tata Oil Mill	35	4
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,482	8
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	297	8
7 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	79	0
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	560	0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem Const 1st	110	0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	99	12
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	152	6
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1,585	0
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	184	0
7 p.c Vishnu	575	0
DEBENTURES		
3 4 p.c Andhra Valley	101	12
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	105	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 29.

Bombay Dyeing (718/12) 717, 720, 718/12
Century (199/8) 199, 200, 199
Central India (200) 199, 200, 199,8
Kohinoor (213) 212, 213, 214
New Great (173/12) 173, 176, 174,8
Simplex (65/8) 65/8, 66
Swadeshi (196) 195/8, 196,8, 196
Associated Cement (128/12) 128/4, 129/8
Andhra (1460) 1460
Tram. Ord. (129/8) 129/8, 129/12
Tata Hydro (154) 154
Tata Power (1281/4) 1275, 1285, 1280
T. Steel Dfd. (1350) 1350, 1355, 1353, 1350, 1347
T. Steel Ord. (281) 281, 282, 281/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (163/12) 164
Bellapur (172/8) 173, 172/8 173
B. Steam (260) 260, 259, 260
B. Burma (473/8) 472, 474, 473, 472

WALL STREET MARKET

Bombay, July 28.

	Dollars.
Amr Power and Light 5 p.c. Pfd.	76
Amr. Foreign Power 5 p.c. 2030	63
Amr. Foreign Power 7 p.c. Pfd.	70
Electric Bond and Share Common	9 7/8
Electric Bond and Share dol 5 Pfd.	61
Amr. Telephone and Telegraph	167 1/4
Western Union Telegraph	26
Sun Life of Canada	400
Union Pacific	98
Chesapeake and Ohio	55
Illinois Central R.R.	13 1/2
New York Central R.R.	15 3/4
Union Carbon and Carbide	82 1/2
Amrex Corporation	22 3/8
Texas Corporation	37 1/2
American Rolling Mills	15 5/8
5 1/2 p.c. Japanese 1965	54
4 1/2 p.c. Argentine Republic 1961	87
4 p.c. Delaware and Hudson 1943	60
United States Steel	53 1/8
Bethlehem Steel	64
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	19
Republic Steel	18
Bethlehem Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	111
Anaconda Copper Mining	26 3/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	50 1/2
Chrysler Motors	84
General Motors	48 3/4
General Electric	38 1/4
Lockheeds	27
Brooklyn Manhattan Transit	14
Ohio Oil	6 7/8
Socony	11 1/2
Consolidated Oil	7 5/8
Sears Roebuck	78
Chase National Bank	32
National City Bank of New York	25 1/4

Turnover 800,000 shares. Market may have a reaction.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 28.

Broach J/A Highest 155/-, Lowest 153 1/2, Closing at 4-30 p.m. 155/-
Broach A/M Highest 154/-, Lowest 151 3/4, Closing at 4-30 p.m. 153 7/8
Oomra D/J Highest 153 7/8, Lowest 141 3/4, Closing at 4-30 p.m. 143 7/8
Bengal D/J Highest 118 1/2, Lowest 117/-, Closing at 4-30 p.m. 118 1/2.
Night session: Broach A/M opened Rs. 153 7/8, Highest Rs. 154/-, Lowest Rs. 152 3/4, closed Rs. 152 3/4.
Broach J/A closed Rs. 154/-.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS

London, July 27.

Total Bullion	£247,000,000
Public Deposits	£26,000,000
(a) Other Deposits	£128,100,000
Government Securities	£106,500,000
(b) Other Securities	£29,600,000
Notes and Coin	£36,100,000
Notes and circulation	510,900,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	28.44 p.c.
(a) Other Deposits include Bankers	£91,400,000
(b) Other Securities include discount and advances	£8,000,000
Total Deposits	£154,100,000
Total Securities	£136,100,000

LINSEED OILS
LONDON, July 29.

Linseed oil naked London per cwt 23/7-1/2 August sellers.
Linsee oil naked London per cwt. 23/1-1/2 October/December sellers.

4 p.c. Bombay Telephone	52	12
7 p.c. Sholapur	78	6
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	105	6

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

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IT PROTECTS SKIN LEAVING IT SMOOTH, COOL AND REFRESHED AFTER SHAVE.

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 31, 1939

DIABOLO
CREAM SEPARATOR
BUTTER-CHURN,
DAIRY-MACHINERY.
Modern—Economical—Cheap.
DINSHAW & CO.
105, Apollo Street, Bombay.

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Dawn Of New Era For Drink Victims

PLAN FOR PROHIBITION INAUGURATION

Instructions To Public Joining Procession: B. P. C. C.'s Tilak Day

AS this day rings out, Bombay will have entered a new era in its history—an era that will herald the happiness and prosperity of thousands of weak and helpless victims of Bacchus.

Before midnight, all the 852 haunts of the devotees of drink will have closed down and will no more be able to deal out 2,500,000 gallons of poison a year as they have been doing all these days.

With a rally of 900 Prohibition Guards at Gowalia Tank at 9 a.m. and a procession in the evening in which at least a lakh of citizens are expected to join, Bombay will launch on prohibition on August 1. The Premier of Bombay will take the salute at the rally and all the Ministers will be present. The procession which will start at 4-30 p.m. from the Congress House, led by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and the Ministers will pass through Vithalbhai Patel Road, C. P. Tank, Bhuleshwar, Bambakhana, Kalbadevi Road, Cruickshank Road and reach Esplanade Maidan.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PEOPLE

The Prohibition Propaganda Board gives the following instructions:—

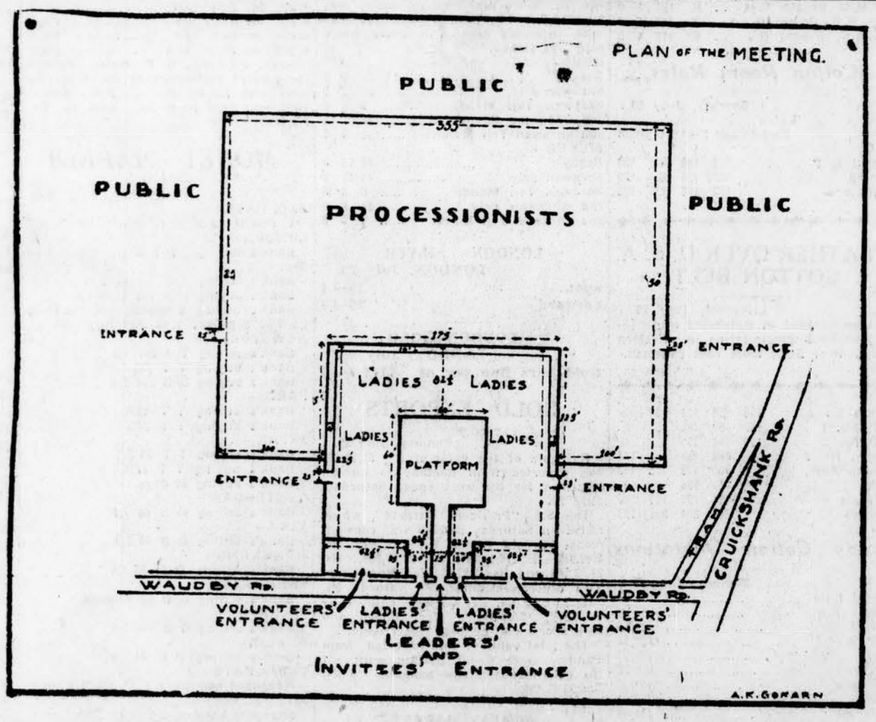
The plan of the procession gives an idea as to where the different organisations should assemble at 4.00 p.m. The Red Shirts will assemble on the Lamington Road, just in front of the Imperial and West End Cinema houses. The Prohibition Guards and the Bombay City Ambulance Corps with their ambulance van will assemble on the Lamington Road opposite the Y.M.C.A. The workers will occupy that portion of the Vithalbhai Patel Road which is between the Lamington Road and the Sandhurst Road. The gymnasts will assemble on the Sandhurst Road near the Gold Filled Leather Works. The Muslims will assemble opposite Birla House near Eastern Leather Works. The students will assemble on that strip of Charni Road which is between Sandhurst Road and Vithalbhai Patel Road. The various volunteer corps will assemble on the Vithalbhai Patel Road. The ladies and lady volunteers will assemble at the Gujarati Stri Mandal and join the main procession. The Congress volunteers will be in the van guard near the C. P. Tank.

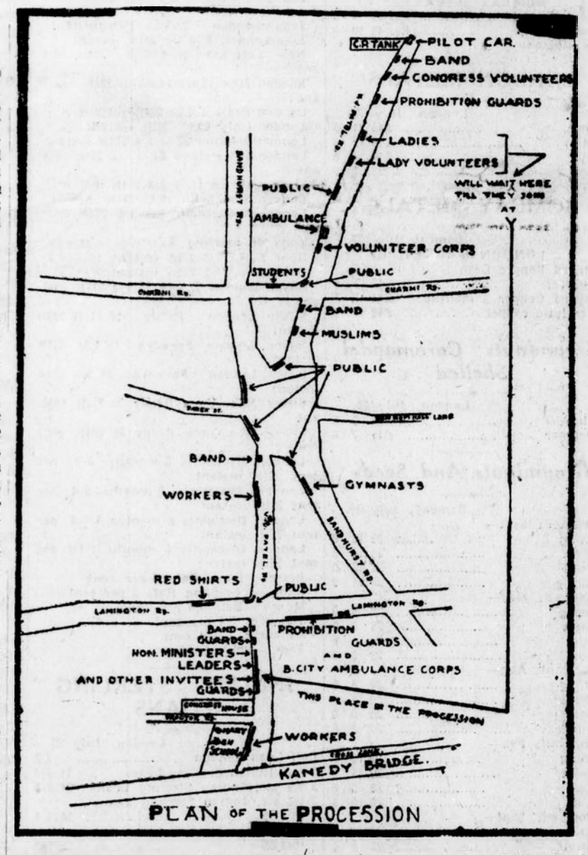
THE PROCESSION.

As the procession is definitely to start at 4-30 p.m. it is necessary that every one should be ready in their respective places at 4-15 p.m. They should occupy only half the portion of the road and not disturb the traffic. At a given signal the van guard will move and the procession will form itself in the following order:—pilot car, band, Congress volunteers, Prohibition Guards, public, volunteer corps, students, Muslims, gymnasts, workers, red shirts, Prohibition Guards, City Ambulance Corps, Guards, Hon'ble Ministers, leaders and other invitees, ladies, lady volunteers, Guards, workers.

NO HINDRANCE.

The workers and Muslims have expressed their intention to come in a procession. They should start from their respective places in time to be present at the places indicated in the plan by 4 or 4-15 p.m. When the procession moves, they should see that there is no hindrance to the traffic. They should occupy only half of the road. The processionists should not carry any sticks with them. When they reach the Esplanade Maidan, the processionists will peacefully go and occupy the place reserved for them, which is indicated in the plan. The ladies will get into the enclosure specially reserved for them. The Volunteers will occupy those places which will be reserved for them and about which their respective captains will give them the necessary instructions. After the meeting concludes, the volunteers will remain in their respective posts of duty, till everyone disperses.





PLAN OF THE PROCESSION

PROHIBITION MAGISTRATES

Two additional Magistrates, one for the city and one for the suburbs will be appointed to try cases arising out of breach of Prohibition rules. One of them will be in the grade of the Presidency Magistrate and the other in the grade of the Resident First Class Magistrate.

Mr. D. S. Babreker and Mr. Rangnekar it is understood, will fill up the post of the new Presidency Magistrate and the post rendered vacant by the retirement of Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala.

Inauguration Of Prohibition

19th ANNIVERSARY OF LOK. TILAK

B. P. C. C.'s Programme For Tuesday

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have announced the following final programme for August 1:—

7-30 a.m. (S.T.): Procession led by Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, President of the B.P.C.C., to start from Congress House and proceed to the Tilak Statue at Chowpatty.

8 a.m. (S.T.): Flag Salutation near the Tilak Statue at Chowpatty by Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai.

8-15 a.m. (S.T.): Garlanding the statue on behalf of B.P.C.C. and other institutions, followed by a speech by Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai.

PROGRAMME BY THE PROHIBITION BOARD OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

9 a.m. (S.T.): Rally of Prohibition Guards at Gowalia Tank. Sjt. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, Bombay, to receive salute and address the Guards.

4-30 p.m. (S.T.): Prohibition procession to start from Congress House. The procession will pass through V. J. Patel Road, C. P. Tank Road, Bhuleshwar Bambakhana, Kalbadevi Road, Cruickshank Road and will terminate at the Azad Maidan.

6-30 p.m. (S.T.): Prohibition mass meeting at Azad Maidan to be presided over by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

BUTTON FLAGS

Throughout the day, the Sevikas and Volunteers of the Bombay Seva Dal and the Prohibition Guards will distribute free the Prohibition Button Flags. These flags will be distributed in lakhs and all lovers of Prohibition are requested to make it a point to get these flags and wear them on their bodies to commemorate the inauguration of Prohibition in the City and Island of Bombay.

The Prohibition stamps prepared by the Prohibition Propaganda Board of the Government of Bombay are available for sale at the Congress House. Each sheet containing 144 stamps is sold at 6 annas.

Copies of the booklet under the title "Prohibition—The Dawn of New Era" published by the Prohibition Board are also sold at the Congress House. The booklet is priced at 2 annas.

"Thirsty" Souls Have Last Sunday "Spree"

Lynx-Eyed Lawyers Employed To Pick Holes In Govt.'s Fool-Proof Scheme

BOMBAY, Sunday.

To-day is an unusual Sunday for liquor dealers. They have no sabbath rest. Their firms are open. Sleepless clerks are ticking off case after case of liquors, which are being loaded and unloaded at their doors by tired coolies. Loaded lorries are rattling along like fire-engines.

Last Sunday "Spree"

The bars are crowded with "thirsty" souls having their last Sunday "spree", despite the 50 per cent. increase in prices of liquor and spirits which has been kept up.

LAWYERS ON JOB

The racketeering in liquor which started in the city a few days ago is assuming alarming proportions every day. With the approach of the day when they must inevitably peter out, the liquor interests are engaged in hectic activity to make the best of a bad bargain and are straining every nerve to end up in the midst of a terrific boom.

Lynx-eyed lawyers are subjecting the Government rules regulating the liquor trade to the closest possible scrutiny and are picking out every loophole, real or imaginary, which human ingenuity can discover.

RULE 5 IN RACK

The latest rule to be put on the rack and made to yield a prolific avenue of activity for liquor dealers is rule 5, dealing with the question of stock with existing retail dealers.

The rule provides that the stock with a licensee holding retail "on", refreshment room, retail "off" and hotel licences, at the authorised closing hour on July 31, will be taken over by Government at such price as the Commissioner may fix having regard to the quality and condition of the stock and the price paid therefor.

This rule has been framed to prevent any hardship being caused to retail dealers who may be left with stock which they cannot dispose of afterwards. It is not intended to benefit the wholesale dealer who will still have a wide market to dispose of his goods.

SECRET DEALS

It is understood that several wholesale dealers are trying to get the better of this rule by arriving at an informal agreement with retail dealers who will take over big stocks from the wholesalers, so that even these stocks which are not legitimately the retailers' surplus stocks, may be taken over by Government. It is even stated that certain wholesale dealers have come to private arrangements with importers whereby they are getting in fresh stocks at artificially inflated prices although the actual prices paid are far short of the prices shown in the accounts.

BUT NO ESCAPE

It may, however, be pointed out that Government are not unaware of all possible developments, and have provided for them. In this connection attention may be drawn to a proviso to rule 5 which specifically lays down that "Government 'shall not be bound' to take over any stock purchased by the licensee 'on or after 1st July 1939.'"

If the Government find that this kind of racket has occurred on a large scale, they might flatly refuse to take over stocks got in after July 1.

Meanwhile the dealers are in a whirl of hectic activity and many firms, not usually open on Sundays, were kept running despite the complaints of overwork from employees. These firms had to attend not only to the disposition of stocks in proper quarters, but had also to handle stocks which are being returned from clubs and restaurants which can no longer keep these stocks.

Country liquor shops and toddy houses were equally over-crowded.

Some shed tears some simply laughed—laughed away their blues, as it were. Some were quite concerned and some were nonchalant, while a few did make way while the sun shone.

Asked what they would do after the enforcement of Prohibition, the reply a representative of the "Chronicle" evoked from a number of addicts was "what cannot be cured must be endured." Others said: "Out of sight out of mind", and after a few days they would hardly remember that Bombay was ever a wet city. They were all emphatic and unanimous in their opinion that Prohibition would be a veritable boon, and thanked the Bombay Cabinet and the Hon. Dr. Gilder and the Hon. Mr. Munshi for their perseverance in the face of the stoutest opposition, in enforcing a much-needed ameliorative measure.

Toasts were raised to the Hon. Ministers.

A weeping woman told the "Chronicle" man that her husband had not come home for the last three days.

He was always, seen, she said in the company of friends who were votaries of Baachus, and celebrating the last spell in the city bars. She longed for the zero hour and prayed with folded hands that Prohibition may be a lasting measure. For that was her only hope.

CITY BARS AND PUBS DO ROARING TRADE

Bombay, Sunday (11 p.m.)

All the bars in Bombay were unusually busy to-day from morning to closing hours. At the last minute, almost, there was such an inrush of customers that beer and whisky commonly in demand were not available. Instead, cheap Japanese stuff was served and perforce consumed by the "thirsty" crowds.

Every bar was packed to capacity, and trams and buses were overflowing with passengers. In some places one was reminded of sardines in a distended tin.

Some people could hardly find room to sit down and sip their drinks with lordly leisure, though they paid 50 per cent more than the usual prices.

A bottle of Japanese beer was sold for as much as a rupee a bottle; and that, too, had to be gulped down in a hurry because the stuffy atmosphere in the bars was unendurable.

CHARLIE CHAN

KIRK SHOOTS THE STICK OF DYNAMITE IN MID-AIR...
GOOD WORK, KIRK!
THE CHARGE! IT HIT THAT CHIMNEY!
IT'S GOING TO STRIKE THE POWDER HOUSE! RUN, CHARLIE!
IN A FLASH THERE IS A DEAFENING EXPLOSION... THE EARTH TREMBLES ... THE NIGHT SKY IS BRILLIANT... AS THE BUILDING GOES UP IN A MASS OF DEBRIS.....
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Alfred Andriola

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